The Weekly Constitution Post.

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[For The Post.]

TO MINNIE J. OWREY.

After reading "A Warning."

I have read those lines with feeling,
And with admiration too:
Wondered if thou wast revealing
Something real, something true.

Think'st thou that in life's bright morning
When the "first love" claims the heart,
Any maid can heed thy warning—
Love, and yet withhold a part?

Woman, prudent, thoughtful woman
Part may give, and then recall,
But the girl were more than human,
Who could love, and not give all.

Well for thee that in the hour—
Woman's hour of trial,—when
Most she needs it, thou hadst power
So to claim thine own again.

O how many, crushed, heart broken,
Strangely droop, and early die,
With the real cause unspoken
Leaving us to wonder why!

Let me speak, for I have tasted
Of the bitter cup, and know:
Once both love and life seemed wasted,
Buried in a sea of woe.

Then the sky was ever clouded;
Then the day was turned to night;
Midnight gloom all Nature shrouded,
Sun and stars withheld their light.

In that time of desolation,
Heart, nor hope, nor love was mine;—
I had made no reservation
When I worshipped at Love's shrine.

Love was lost to me forever;
With it hope, ambition, pride,
All I prized seemed buried ever
'Neath the overwhelming tide.

Then before the tempest driven,
Lost to earth and earthly love,
I was taught to build for Heaven,
Taught to fix my hopes above.

Now I know that when in blindness
I cried out beneath the rod,
All was meted out in kindness
By a wise and loving God.

He who through the darkness brought me,
Oft our fairest pro-poet mars;
And I know 'twas thus He taught me
Not to build beneath the stars."

Now the earth is full of beauty,
Sunshine cheers me every day;
Pleasant 'tis to live for duty,
And to walk in wisdom's way.

Now the blissful hope of Heaven
Is the only hope I prize,
And the love which God has given
All my nature satisfies.

Yet I strangely pity any
Groping in that starless night:
Not the few, Alas! the many
Meet "negation of delight."

Gifted Lady! that strange warning,
From thy ever ready pen,
As I read it, yester-morning,
Brought old memories back again.

Beaver Falls, Feb. 18th. S. C.

THE TWO PICTURES.

It was a cold, dismal evening in November, that two neighbors might have been seen wending their way along the streets of a large manufacturing town.

Slowly they proceeded with dejected countenances, not exchanging a word until the one we shall call Smith halted before a neat little house and unlatched the gate. Then there was such a look of utter misery and despair gleaming from his eyes that his companion murmured:

"We must trust in God, Smith!"

The words were unheeded, and his companion passed on, while Smith entered the house.

A tall, dark woman was flitting about getting supper. She gazed up as he entered, exclaiming:

"You are late to-night?"

"Yes!" he articulated gloomily," and going to the cradle he took up the six weeks old baby, and sorrowfully pressed it to his heart.

"I do wish you would put that child down and get ready for supper!" exclaimed the wife, after enduring his gloominess for some time in silence.

He slowly obeyed, and then seated himself at the table, with a deep sigh.

"What in the world is the matter with you to-night?" she exclaimed, as she sat down opposite him.

His voice trembled as he replied:

"I suppose you might as well know first as last. I have been discharged."

"There!" exclaimed his wife, quickly pushing back her chair. "Just what I might have expected. I'd like to know what we are going to do now. Winter coming on and all. I declare, Smith, you will torture me to death!"

"I am very sorry, Lydia, but I cannot help it."

"Sorry! No you are not sorry at all! You would as lief see your wife and child starve as not. It's nothing in this world but poor managing."

"Lydia, you are cruel. Instead of helping me to endure my great trouble, which is bearing me down to the very earth, you make it ten times harder for me to bear. I was not the only one discharged. There was Jim Hawley, and ever so many others. Business is dull.

"Business dull!" she mimicked after him. "Always an excuse for a worthless man. To think that you should be discharged now, just as our rent is due, and when we are needing coal; and look at my shoes, won't you? My feet are almost out on the ground. I wish I had never seen you!" and a dark look accompanied the last words.

The poor husband now covered his face with his hands and groaned aloud. This seemed to encourage his wife to go on; for she uttered words more and more bitter until, at last, almost in a state of frenzy, the wretched man rushed from the house, to the nearest public house, and there sought to bury thoughts of the past and future in the bottom of a rum cup.

In the meantime James Hawley, his companion in labor, entered his home with a very sad countenance. But before he had stepped over the threshold, a loving pair of arms were thrown around his neck, and a pair of sweet lips pressed to his.

He returned the salutation sadly, and then inquired for the baby.

She is sleeping sweetly in her cradle. She has been a perfect little darling to-day. Supper is waiting; so make haste. Here is warm water and towels. Are you not later than usual to-night?"

"Yes, Mary; and I bring bad news for you."

"Bad news!" she exclaimed, turning pale, as, for the first time she noticed that something was wrong.

"Yes; I was discharged to-night, and do not know as I can get anything more to do until spring. Business is so dull."

"Is that all?" exclaimed his wife, with a sigh of relief. "I thought it was something terrible, the way you looked."

"And is it not terrible enough? What will become of us this winter, if I am out of employment!"

"The same God who feeds the sparrows and clothes the lily of the field, will not let us suffer, dear James."

"God bless you, Mary! There is sweet comfort in your words."

"And now, let us have supper!" exclaimed his wife, cheerfully. "See, I have your favorite dish—short cake and toast. Do not let your troubles impair your appetite; and then, after tea, we will talk it all over. God doeth everything for the best! 'And as our day so shall our strength be!'"

In the evening it was determined that the quarter's rent should be paid immediately, a new supply of coal obtained, and the remaining portion of the money placed in the wife's hands, to be dealt out as sparingly as possibly. Then Mary suggested that all her pretty parlor furniture should be stowed away in the garret, and the front room let out. Further than this they could lay no plans, and as the husband went out to pay his rent, the future looked so dark to the young wife that she could not altogether restrain her tears; but seeking strength from on high, her face wore the same cheerful smile when her husband returned; and little did he know that during all the long night, while he and his babe were soundly sleeping, his wife lay awake planning out the future.

Three months have passed, with scarcely a day's work in all that time, and now another quarter's rent is due, in vain the laborer thrusts his hands down into his empty pockets, and in vain racks his brain for some solution of the problem how that rent is to be paid. The lodger had paid his money monthly; but then that was not enough to meet the sum, if he had it, and of course his wife had spent that as fast as she received it, as it was an every-day wonder to James how Mary managed so well.

With feelings of deep despair he entered the house. The table was spread with his same favorite dishes. There was the short cake and toast, flanked with a golden lump of butter, a plate of honey, and a deep dish of roasted apples, to be served with sugar and cream, while at his wife's plate sat the steaming tea pot. As James took it all in at a glance, he greatly wondered at the frugal yet comfortable way of living. How his wife had been able to make the small amount of money last so long was a mystery to him, and yet he could not help wishing inwardly that she had been more economical; then, perhaps, the rent might have been better paid; and he felt that it would have been better to have subsisted on one crust a day rather than to be turned out of doors homeless.

He refused to sit up to the table, pleading that he had no appetite. And great large tears arose in the strong man's eyes as he informed his wife that on the morrow they would be turned from their home, to go he knew not whither, as he had not a dollar in his pocket to secure them even a room elsewhere.

"Is it that?" exclaimed his wife, in soft, rippling tones; and tripping up stairs, she soon returned and placed two ten-dollar bills in his hand.

"Where did you get them?" he exclaimed, eagerly turning them over and over in his hands, as though to ascertain whether they were really genuine or not.

"I earned them;" replied his wife, gaily. I knit afghans, shawls, children's sacques, hoods and socks; at first only for those whom I providentially heard wished articles of the kind; afterward I was employed to furnish a trimming establishment with my work."

"And kept it all a secret from me?"

"Yes, because I thought you would be worrying for fear that I was doing too much. I love to knit dearly, and consider it more of a pleasant pastime than labor."

"God be praised for giving me such a woman!" exclaimed her husband, earnestly; and pressing his wife and child closely to his bosom, he said: "Her children arise up and call her blessed: her husband also, and he praiseth her; for many daughters have done virtuously; but thou excellest them all."

Twenty years have passed, and James Hawley is a rich man. But Joseph Smith is a confirmed drunkard, while his wife has long since passed from earth, a victim of misery and want.

Why will not all wives assist their husbands to bear their trials, with helping hands and willing hearts? If they would do this how many families would be saved from ruin, and how sweet would be their reward, not only on earth, but in heaven!

LOVE AND THE "GERMAN."

[Griselda in Hartford Times.]

It is interesting to watch a girl and her lover when they dance the German. It affords them a splendid opportunity to indulge in little affectionate ways that delicacy forbids should be public. The girl rests her head so confidingly on the shoulder of her lover, while he clasps her close to his heart, as though it was ecstasy to have her there. They can dance longer and more frequently than any other couple, and never seem to tire. From 8:30 to 1:30 is a long embrace, but they did it, and at the end of the last German declared they were not a bit tired. I have seen many Germans begun, but the conclusion never. To me they seem like the stories which Scheherezade used to tell every night to here liege lord, and got him so interested that she kept up her serial for a thousand and one nights. In this way she saved her own head from being cut off, and put a stop to the pleasant little pastime of the Caliph in marrying a wife one day and cutting her head off the next. I feel quite curious to know how the dance winds up, and often beg that they will begin at the end and go backwards, just for my edification, as I am tired of first figures.

[For The Post.]

SAND.

A FEW REFLECTIONS ON "A WARNING."

Sand! sand! why 'tis a useful thing!
It's simple action in its cage of glass;
Noting the flight of time's unwearied wing;
While dropping, dropping as the hours pass;
Has lit up inspirations glowing fire,
And drawn twelve verses from a tuneful lyre.

Sand! 'tis quite a portion of a house and lot!
It's used for paving, polishing and floors;
New washed. But when despotic lyme, all hot;
And boiling up from poet-soul; outpours,
And wastes its essence on an "earth worn-hand"
They call on thee; and call thee "only sand."

Why I knew a clever fellow by the name!
And others: of the greater sex 'tis true;
Who'd not object to being called the same;
Nor do I blame them much! do you?
And yet this poet proffered "earth-worn hand;"
To wet wet with tears for finding "only sand."

Sand? No!—ah the plural's it I'd most forgot.
But that's but adding value to the same;
And never has it fallen to my lot,
To hear of numbers; one complain.
(Except perhaps as notes that would mature,)
But sands: none need weep at that? I'm sure.

THE FASHIONS.

[Harper's Bazar.]

The first indications of spring styles are found in suits of plaid and striped wool goods, and in the new lace figured percale costumes. There is nothing yet very new in the manner of making these. Most of the early imported dresses have a basque and tablier, with sometimes a jacket; the skirt is, as usual, trimmed with flounces, both pleated and shirred, headed by puffs. Great variety, however, is given to costumes by employing two materials; one of plaid and the other striped in the colors of the plaid, and the object seems to be to have no two dresses exactly alike. Thus in one costume the sleeves, skirt, flounces are striped, with a basque and apron of plaids, while perhaps the dress hanging beside it entirely reverses this plan, and a third costume is a mixture of both the others. The apron promises to supercede the regular overskirt, and it is also the objective point for trimming, having triple bands laid on to imitate or outline these aprons, or else these are two deep pointed aprons trimmed separately; at the back are straight wide breadths, hanging in sash loops or else plain, and these are sufficiently ample to dispense with puffs, ruffles, or other elaborate trimming on the back of the under-skirt.

PLAID SUITS FOR SPRING.

There is no doubt that we are to have a *quadrille* season, not of high-colored tartans, but of dark brown plaid and soft gray tints well blended. These are in broken irregular plaids, even cross-bars, pin-head checks, large blocks, and every possible arrangement of squares. They are usually shades of some quiet color, but the newest are "illuminated," as dealers say, by lines and bars of vivid scarlet, blue, or ecru. Something of the illuminated lines appear in the trimmings, as piping, facings, and lining of bows, collar, and sash ends. De bege will be the popular material in these designs, and a large percentage of the importations is of brown shades. What are known as the Madras colors also appear in these plaids—old quaint combinations, showing brighter colors than have been worn on the street for many years, yet softened to good taste by association with quiet colors. Blue upon blue is also well thought of in plaid wool stuffs for young ladies, and shawls of the same plaids are imported to match the suits. Black and white checks will be popular, especially for bordering plain solid colors.

A stylish model for making such suits is as follows: Striped skirt of walking length, showing alternate stripes of brown and ecru, both over an inch wide, trimmed with a deep kilt flounce, arranged to bring the dark stripe on top of each pleat. A deeply pointed double apron of plaids of these two shades is cut to make the plaids bias, and is edged with brown or ecru lace; the long sash ends behind are also bias, but are not trimmed. The basque is of bias plaid, with a Byron collar and lace border; the sleeves are striped, with plaid cuffs edged with lace. With this is worn a brown chip hat, trimmed with a plaid scarf and ecru feather.

LACE-FIGURED PERCALES.

The novelty in soft-finished French percales is a lace-like design of white upon a color, blue, brown, ecru, gray, or black. This lace figure is in open webs, and in star and compass patterns like those found in Hamburg work and English embroidery. Sometimes the design is in stripes, again it covers the entire ground, and in many cases it forms side bands near the selvedge for trimming the tablier, sash, and cuirass. A French design for making such suits employs a blue percale with white star lace pattern all over it, with trimming of solid blue pleaitings alternating with gathered ruffles of the lace-figured percale. The skirt has a solid blue pleaiting around the bottom, then a gathered ruffle of figured percale, and the arrangement is repeated again, trimming the skirt up to the knee. The short round apron over skirt is figured, and has solid blue pleating on the edge. The figured basque is round, reaches well over the hips, is piped with blue on the edge, has postillion pleats behind, and two bias bands of plain blue extend up each front and back, making four lengthwise bands of trimming. The coat sleeve has a blue pleating turned toward the wrist, and another toward the elbow, separated by a band of the lace figures. Pleated white linen ruff in the neck and sleeves. White chip hat with flaring brim piped with blue; blue gros grain band and loops; dark wing, and blue ostrich tip.

A chestnut brown percale, as soft and smooth as foulard, is dotted with white stars, and trimmed with side bands stamped in white guipure design. A deep pleated flounce on the skirt is edged and headed by the guipure band. The deep round apron is drawn up in wrinkles high on the tournure, and trimmed with three bands to represent three aprons; the back breadths hang separately and straight, and shorter in the middle than on the pointed sides. The basque is deep in front and rounded upward on the sides to match the apron, and hangs in pointed pleats behind. Square collar and cuffs bordered with a band.

PLAID-BORDERED PERCALES.

Small checks and plain or striped grounds form the foundation of many percale suits that are trimmed with flounces bordered with plaids of the shades used in the dress. These are in quaint grayish-blue with dark blue, grown with ecru, pink with gray, prune with blue, etc. The material sells for 35 cents a yard. A simple stylish suit of mottled blue-gray ground, with plaid border of blue, black, and white, has a deep gathered flounce of the mottled percale, edged with two bias plaid bands; lapping on this is a narrow ruffle laid in side pleats, and headed and edged with plaid. The apron with medium depth, bordered with plaid, has no back breadths, but rounds upon the bustle, where there are many loops. Simple cuirass basque, bordered with plaid. Coat sleeves, with a wide plaid band around the wrist and two narrower rows above it.

MADRAS COLORS.

Madras colors are the prevailing Parisian caprice for all kinds of fabrics—cottons, linens, batistes, woolens, twilled silks, and grenadines. These are chosen for their oddness and quaintness, and in many instances their ugliness is commended as their chief beauty. The Oxford linens represent the colors shown in bright Madras handkerchiefs, and these will be the fashionable materials for summer dresses.

CAMEL'S-HAIR SACQUES.

Gray camel's-hair sacques, imported for early spring wraps, are embroidered and braided all over with the same shade, and edged with fringe. The shape is a medium between the Medicis and French sacque. The front is quite long, and the back fits plainly over the tournure.

ECRU LINENS.

Ecru linens are wrought in Hamburg patterns of very open figures, and have lace to match imported with them. Some of these ecru fabrics are in striped guipure designs, and these also have lace to correspond for garniture. Only eight yards are in the patterns, as this is sufficient for a cuirass and tablier; this costs $2 25 a yard. There are twelve yards of lace in the piece, and the whole is sold for $5 or $6.

ECRU MEXICAINE.

The broad-barred Mexicaine introduced last summer became very popular, and now re-appear in wider open squares and stripes. These are of thin wiry silk, and are to be made up over blue, ecru, pink, black, violet, and, indeed, cardinal red silks, for watering-place dresses. These Mexicaine goods are also shown in plaids of two colors, such as marine blue with ecru, or mauve and ecru, or else pale pink.

PLAID TWILLED SILKS.

The twilled plaid silks introduced by exclusive modistes last summer are now largely imported for sea-side costumes. The prettiest patterns are lavender grounds barred with ruby, ecru with navy blue or prune, pale pink with dark brown plaids.

BLACK GRENADINES

The checks and plaids of black grenadines have grown to great size, the most fashionable being in squares of two inches, though the pin-head canvas meshes of last year will remain popular. These checks are placed in stripes alternating with gros grain stripes, moire, or brocaded stripes. Perhaps the richest of all are the velvet plaid grenadines, having large bars of black velvet passing each way on the sheer grenadine ground. Ladies are timid about purchasing these, as the velvet bar is very heavy on the thin support of grenadine, but merchants declare them to be durable. These fabrics will be made up in over dresses to wear with black velvet skirts. This fashion found great favor at the sea-side last summer even at midsummer, as the dampness has no effect on grenadine, and the velvet skirts did not seem out of taste or too heavy amidst the cool sea-breezes.

Pekin grenadines—that is, striped—are shown in blue upon blue, or black upon ecru or white, or any stylish color in cameo shading. The price is $2 50 a yard. Ecru grenadines barred with black velvet are very elegant and also costly, being $5 or $6 a yard. Very rich white grenadines have large blocks of white satin, and are $7. Broche grenadines withraised figures in stripes are the same price. Pretty pink and white, or else blue or green bars on white, are $2 50a yard.

The colored velvet grenadines are the novelty of the season. These are striped or barred, and have pale blue grenadine grounds with dark blue velvet bars or else stripes. Cream-colored grounds with black velvet stripes are very handsome. Byadere stripes of black velvet on black or blue grenadines are stylish, and cost $6.

LINEN LAWNS.

The cool, fresh-looking linen lawns are the lowest priced, most durable, and tasteful of all cheap fabrics. These cost from 25 cents to 40 cents a yard. The designs are waved stripes of coral, blue, or black. There are also many plaids in color, and the usual dots, dashes, stars and lozenges.

CHECKED BORDERS.

Pin-head checks cut to form bias bands will be much used for trimming goods of solid color. This will be especially popular for blue and white, summer silks, brown and white, and black with white. When the dress is made of these smal checks, large blocks are used for borders. Brown and white check silks trimmed with larger checks, will make pretty traveling dresses for brides.

SPRING SHAWLS.

New square shawls for early spring days have plain centres, with lighter band for borders, and are reversible. Thus a light gray shawl with dark gray border on one side will have the other centre of dark gray with light border. The fringe is richly tasseled.

Two little newspapers in Santa Barbara, California, are edited by two women, and they quarrel. One says that the other is cross-eyed, and the other retorts that her rival is an old maid. No bloodshed as yet.

BY THE RIVER

An old man stood by the river Death
And gazed afar to the other side;
Whilst his trembling hands and fluttering breath
Showed his barque was almost on the tide.
The sun of his life was sinking low,
And the past's poor cares were laid to rest:
How the rippling waves in their peaceful flow
Came like a hymn form mansion's blest.

Many a year he had braved the strife
Till the locks of brown had changed to grey;
Till children dear, and a loving wife
Has come to the shore and sailed away.
Mother and father, sister and friend,
Had crossed from earth to a home on high;
He had travelled on to his journey's end
That led to this river rolling by.

Many a flower had blossomed round
His path, now hid by the distant hill;
Many a pleasure in life was found
And memory came with an old time thrill.
But he turned away from the by-gone throng
And gazed at the waters near his feet,
That danced and rolled with a solemn song
Whose rythm was Hope with accents sweet.

He gazed afar through the golden mist,
A boat was launched on the wavelets sheen;
The sun-beams fell,—for the last time kissed
The eyes meet closed on earthly scene.
His barque had sailed to eternity,
That unknown space with its mystic dead;
And the river sang in strange harmony
Whilst he away on its bosom sped.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

FASHIONABLE INVITATIONS.

HOW THE WORLD OF LONDON BIDS TO DINNER AND DANCES.

[Home Journal.]

By way of easier illustration, we will suppose a lady, whom we will call Mrs. Ashton, to be giving the series of entertainments which we shall describe, and will point out not only her method of doing so, but also wherein it differs from some common but yet erroneous modes. We will suppose that Mrs. Ashton has arrived at her house in Gorgon Gardens, and that, having settled herself and ascertained who among her friends are in town, she wishes to see those who may not be going to spend their Christmas in the country Of course, she gives small dinners, often of six, never exceeding eight, and equally, of course, the invitations to these are neither long nor formal. They take the form of notes, "If not engaged, do dine with me on Tuesday," and give from two days to a week's notice. But for people with whom she is not so intimate she has small afternoon receptions. She writes, "At home" under her name on the ordinary visiting card, adding "4 to 7" and the date, and avoids the very common mistake of putting several days, as some people do as, "Tuesdays in December." This is a mistake, because people are apt to say, "Oh, we can go to one of the others," and frequently end by not going at all. It is a little more trouble to write the invitations each time; but the result is better. The number of guests invited varies from thirty to fifty; tea is placed on the table in some convenient part of the room, and is dispensed by one of the Misses Ashton, gentlemen of the party, of course, assisting. Once a week during the winter season the tea parties are much smaller; for the cards of invitation bear in the corner the word "Whist," and three tables are the most ever made up. Only those are invited who are known to care for the game, and tea is provided, as in the former instance. These parties are continued till about the end of February, and are much appreciated by the habitues.

When February and the meeting of Parliament bring many of her friends to town, Mrs. Ashton's dinners become larger, and the invitations are longer, a fortnight not being considered too long, and are conveyed in more ceremonious fashion, generally by printed cards, which run as follows: "Mrs. Ashton requests the honor (or pleasure if preferred) of (here a space is left for the name to be inserted in writing) company at dinner on at (space for date) (space for hour)." In one corner the address, "100 Gorgon Gardens;" in the other, "the favor of an answer is requested." No crest or monogram is on the card—nothing is in worse style. It is usual to send a servant with these cards, which should be inclosed in an envelope, as he can then wait and bring back the answers, and thus save time; but if this is not quite convenient, it is quite etiquette to send these; or, indeed, we may as well say at once for all, any invitations by post. Sometimes Mrs. Ashton, having some guests dine with her that she wishes other friends to meet, asks them to come in the evening; and if the invitations are not conveyed, or if the party is larger than only "a few friends," they are conveyed on small "At home" cards, with "small and early" written in the corner and underlined. The guests should arrive about ten o'clock, or later, if they have reason to think that the ladies will not have left the dining-room at that hour; it is unpleasant to a hostess to hear guests arriving before she can be at her post to receive them. Tea and coffee, and sometimes ices, are handed round, but in these small parties no refreshments are laid out in the dining-room.

After Easter Mrs. Ashton's dinner invitations are frequently sent out three weeks before the time. She is, of course, careful to invite members of Parliament either only on Wednesdays or Saturdays, or else on days when it is probable that there will be nothing to detain them at the House at the dinner hour.

About the middle of May she gives a concert. Her method of proceeding is to see some leading musician, to tell him her wishes as to the day, the artists she wishes to have, and the price she is prepared to pay for their services. He sees them, communicates with her, and undertakes all such arrangements. The grand piano is placed at the end of the room, and behind it are a sofa and chairs for the artists. The whole of the rest of the room is filled with rows of chairs, fastened with strips of wood; this arrangement is necessary, as otherwise people would move their chairs and occupy more space.

The concert is divided into two parts, and at the end of the first the guests generally move, talk to their friends, go down stairs for refreshments, etc., It is the height of rudeness to talk when the singing is going on. Complete silence should be preserved, and the servant who announces the name of his mistress on the landing, should do so in as low a voice as possible. A programme is handed to each guest before entering the room, and supper is partaken of at the end of the entertainment. The invitations have music at 10:30, in the corner of the card. Shortly after this Mrs. Ashton, who is going to give a ball, gives first a "drum"—that is, a large evening party—to which she invites the whole of her acquaintance, thus inviting many whom she will not ask to the ball—such as elderly couples without daughters, etc. A "drum" is the least troublesome form of entertaining; all that is required is to clear away all the furniture, excepting seats around the walls. Guests arrive about 11, shake hands with and say a few words to the hostess at the door, pass into the rooms, and retire when they please. Refreshments are provided, but not a regular supper. The invitations are simply "At home" cards, no hour being usually mentioned.

The ball gives much more trouble. Every article of furniture has to be removed from the drawing rooms, the floor polished, front seats ranged round the walls, which should have muslin fastened over them to prevent their being soiled by people leaning against them. The lighting of the room is best confided to experienced hands; and Mrs. Ashton being well aware that light is a great item of cheerfulness, her balls are always quoted as charming. She and her daughters receive the guests at the head of the stairs, but, of course, as soon as the dancing begins the young ladies disappear. Tea and ices are served in a room by themselves the whole evening; supper is announced about 12:30, and the course pursued is much the same as we have described in private theatricals. The invitations have dancing in the corner.

FARM NOTES.

SALTING, PACKING AND SELLING BUTTER.

Blanchard's Butter Manual recommends one ounce of salt to a pound of butter as sufficient for keeping it; but the better paying class of customers, who are a little more fastidious about the quality, prefer about one-half as much; and this is found sufficient, if the casein has been properly removed. Butter makers in the vicinity of large towns should seek out regular customers for their product, in which case it may be put up in balls or any other form adapted to the demand. "Philadelphia Prints," which have acquired a world-wide reputation, are pound balls, with a small figure upon the top. They are usually enclosed in a white linen napkin, and packed in a cedar, zinc-lined chest, with apartments at each end for ice, to keep it hard while being transported to market. For the great mass of butter-makers, the wooden tub, holding from fifteen to one hundred pounds, must ever be the most economical form of package, in the vicinity of New York city, heavy return pails, of the best white oak, with thick covers, having the owner's name branded on them, are used and reused year after year. In some parts of the West, miserably poor oaken tubs are employed which affect the butter very injuriously. In other localities, ashen tubs are favorites, while in northern Vermont the most approved tubs are spruce. Spruce is unquestionably the least liable of all timber to affect the flavor of butter injuriously; while it is generally believed, that for long keeping and much exposure, good white oak is preferable. Stone jars and crocks are sometimes used, but we do not recommend them. Much depends on the purity of the salt—it must be perfectly white, and completely soluble in water. The office of salt is, first, to remove the buttermilk from the pores of the butter, and, secondly, to render harmless what cannot be removed.

UNDERDRAINING LAND.

The Lancaster (Ohio) Eagle has a well-considered article, on the subject of underdraining land. It concludes by saying:

The results of practice are always superior as argument against a process, to any opinion which may be offered in advance of results, and when this practice pervades an immense area with a favorable result, we should prefer such class of proof to any one's opinion.

In most localities underdraining may be cheaply done during hours of leisure when no other profitable work is handy. A ditch fifteen inches wide and from two to three feet deep, half filled with the stones that cumber the surface of the ground, is one of the best, cheapest and most durable underdrains that can be made. Such drains cost only the work of the farmer, and they may be laid at such intervals and crosswise as will suggest themselves, leading to the natural water-ways that cross our farms, if not all our fields.

Wherever underdraining has been tried, and some of our own farmers have tried it, the result has been pronounced satisfactory. The drain of broken stone of from six to three inches or even smaller, is for many reasons the best form of drain that can be made. At every point it receives and carries off the surplus water with equal facility, and never becomes closed.

We would suggest to our readers to try the experiment on a lot of say ten acres. Underdrain one-half of it in the manner we have indicated, and after a year's crop has been produced send us a report for publication. The experimenter himself will be astonished at the result.

A GOOD REMEDY FOR GALLS.

A good application for a gall of any kind, whether it be on a horse, an ox, or a man, is prepared and used as follows: Thoroughly mix olive-oil, one ounce, and carbolic acid, one drachm. Wash the parts clean three times a day, and apply the ointment to the ulcer. It frequently happens that a horse's feet become bruised or injured, causing lameness. For injuries of this kind, as well as for split-hoof, great relief is afforded by standing the animal on wet blue clay—even common earth is better than hard plank floors. "A merciful man is merciful to his beast."

ENGLAND'S FAVORITE TOMATOES.

The London Garden says: "We believe it is now conceded that the Trophy is the best late tomato and Canada Victor the best early—both of American origin." Our climate is admirably adapted to this plant, and it is our own fault if we do not can them in large quantities for consumption the year round. A few men of enterprise are making fortunes at the business. Nice tomatoes sell readily in the winter and spring seasons, in any city. They are more easily kept than pickled pork, beef or butter. For winter use, gallon cans will be small enough, as the fruit will keep, when open, a week or more.

VARIETIES.

THE pitcher and tumbler are the acrobats of the household.

THE Mont Cenis tunnel cost about $975 a yard, and at the same rate that proposed tunnel under the English Channel would cost about $36,036,000.

AN enthusiastic lover who was told by the loved one that she would marry him if they had to live on bread and water, suggested to her that if she furnished the bread he would skirmish around for the water.

AMONG the many strange articles transmitted by mail, under the new package post law, is a box of fried oysters. This was sent the other day from Baltimore, Maryland, to Macon, Georgia, by a fond husband.

CORSETS have been the destruction of art. There are no good models nowadays, say the sculptors. When Powers made his Greek Slave he worked it out of sixteen different models, and then he had to go back to the antique for his bust.

A HARMLESS, half-witted creature was accosted by a saucy fellow, who thought to make game of him. "I say, Jack, lad, dost thou want a place? Master wants a fool." "ay, indeed" replied Jack, "wants a fool, does he? Then are you going to leave or does he want a couple?"

A POUGHKEEPSIE parent lately induced a croupy youngster to make quite a hearty meal of buckwheat cakes and maple molasses," but the latter proved to be nice syrup of squills. The boy said he thought something ailed the molasses the very minute his father told him to eat all he wanted.

MRS. E. M. KANOUSE, of Madison, Wis., gave birth to five children, boys, on the 12th instant, and on the 15th instant., a Baltimore woman gave birth to four girls. In the former case, all the children died soon after birth, but in the latter, all are reported to be thriving.

A COMPANY is in process of formation in London for the purpose of providing retiring rooms, dressing and washing rooms, and tea-rooms for ladies in the principal streets of that city, and ultimately in the chief towns of the country. No male persons are to be allowed on the premises.

ANN ELIZA YOUNG, the nineteenth wife of Brigham Young, now a convert to Christianity, is drawing large houses to hear her lecture exposing the polygamous life in Utah. She says Brigham is governed absolutely by Amelia Folsom, his favorite wife. He supports his numerous wives and thirty-six children on a paltry income of $40,000 per month.

FOR several months past the house of Mr. Mahlen, a farmer living near Leesburg, Va., has been stoned night and day in a mysterious manner. Many persons believed that the stones were thrown by spirits. Mr. Mahlen, on returning home at a late hour in the evening recently, discovered two young men pelting his house from an adjacent field. The young men are now reposing inside the stone walls with lattice-work openings.

A GIRL was smothered to death while on a sleigh ride near Bangor, Me., on one of the recent intensely cold nights. A party of young people were out on a frolic, filling a long sleigh. This girl grew very cold, and to keep her warm her sweetheart wrapped her closely in a huge blanket, covering her head and face. Too drowsy and benumbed to stir, she suffocated without her companions being aware that she was dying.

THE meanest man in Iowa lives in Atlantic. On St. Valentine's Day he bought ten of the ugliest valentines he could find, each one caricaturing some well-known fault or foible of his wife, and sent them to her. While the poor woman was crying over them, and wondering if there really were ten people in the community who thought so meanly of her, the boy of the family said: "Pa, are those the pictures you bought at the store where you got my whistle?"

THE *beau monde* of Syracuse wer surprised recently at seeing a richly dressed young lady wheeling a wheel barrow, in which was a bundle of clothing, through the streets. On inquiry, the reason for such a queer occurrence was ascertained. The young lady on being hectored by her uncle regarding the pride of the belles of the present day, agreed to wheel a bundle of clothing around Fayette Park if he would give her a silk dress. The offer was accepted, and the lady now has a silk dress and has since received several proposals.

A GEORGIA writer who happened to see a woman on the cars got off the following of her: "She is a rare and radiant aristocrat, white, serene and shining as a star; full-bodied and voluptuous; eyes of deepest blue, and a wealth of golden hair, caught from her sloping shoulders in great tawny masses. She is as fair as newly-fallen snow, and the chaste whiteness is nowhere broken, save in her celestial palms, where the poisoned blood kindles into a rose color, or in her curling lips, where impatience whips it into a passion.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1875.

THE Radical majority in the next Senate is only seven on a full vote. Not very encouraging for Grant.

THE capital of West Virginia will be removed from the out of the way town of Charleston to Wheeling within the next three months.

WEST VIRGINIA has at last succeeded in electing a Senator, Hon. Allen T. Caperton, a Democrat and a man of more than average ability.

THE Commercial says that reconstruction in the South is not a failure and the Gazette says it is. We would be pleased to see them reconcile their differences of opinion. One or the other must be wrong.

AND now Ramsey, another Radical Senator goes up, to give place to McMillan, a Pittsburgh boy and a moderate Republican; at present Chief Justice of Minnesota. Grantism has fallen upon evil times.

POLAND'S report on the Arkansas case has incurred for him the displeasure of Grant. He was to have had a Federal office, but his report destroyed all his chances. Grant gives his subalterns to understand that they must not disobey orders.

WHAT do our Radical contemporaries think of the programme to overthrow the Southern State governments and wipe out the Democratic majority in the next House in that way? Do they approve or disapprove of it? We would like to have an expression of opinion.

ST. LOUIS, Omaha, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and various other places have been asking for Mints. Strangely enough Ben. Butler has not asked for one. He will be out of a job after the 4th of March, and he might work up those spoons to a good advantage, if he only had a Mint. Why don't Congress give him one, even if he is too modest to ask for it.

THE blunder of Mr. Wheeler in the House, Saturday, in reading from the Globe of 1856, the speech of Leander F. Cox, a Kentucky Whig, on the subject of Federal interference with local State government, under the impression that it was the language of Hon. S. S. Cox, who was not then in Congress, amid the roars of derision from the Radical side of the House, under the impression that they had found a mare's nest, resulted in bringing them into the deepest ridicule. We notice that the Gazette, in its Congressional report, very carefully suppressed every word of this. Its readers will have to look elsewhere to find out what is going on in Congress.

THE address of the Southern Democratic Congressmen to their constituents will not fail to favorably impress the people of the whole country, and be fruitful of good results. It embraces none but the purest and best political sentiments, and is a complete refutation of the carpet-bag slanders that have been manufactured and sown broadcast in the North for the purpose of stirring up and perpetuating the hatreds of sections and races. This appeal to the better judgment is in striking contrast with the appeals to prejudice and passion issued on the other side. We most sincerely trust that the people of the South will heed the voice of their immediate representatives. Patience will bring them the most complete victory. The Radical leaders have no hope of future success except in provoking a collision. Prevent this and they are hopelessly defeated.

ONE of the victims of the swindling Freedman's Savings Bank concern, writes to the N. Y. Sun to know whether it can be that the Government, which is morally responsible for the failure of the bank, will make no effort to retrieve its culpable neglect of the almost sacred trust reposed in it? Will those men, in high position, who despoiled the bank or squandered its money, be allowed quietly to enjoy their ill-gotten gains, and the poor freedmen be ruthlessly put aside? Speaking of how his confidence was betrayed he says:

When too late, I deeply regretted that I did not realize the value of The Sun's exposure of the rottenness of the men who controlled the deluded people's money. The truth is I was then infatuated with unswerving belief in the integrity and trustworthiness of the Administration, and therefore allowed my money, two thousand and five hundred dollars, to remain in their hands with perfect confidence, believing, as was daily advertised, "it was made safe by the United States."

This man, like thousands of other poor negroes, who trusted to the Radical leaders, will find that they have been most basely betrayed, and made the tools of partisans who care nothing for their welfare.

PINCHBACK RETIRES.

The dusky Pinchback from New Orleans, the pet of Morton and the pride of Chandler, having cost much tribulation and many dollars in his efforts to place his pins under a Senatorial desk, must hereafter view the floor from the galleries with his sable companions, or retire to his shop in Louisiana, where he has a free field for mischief, and where with Morton's speech and Grant's message be able to inform the lambs of his class of the ingratitude of Republics as well as Republicans.

NOT WITHOUT CAUSE.

The more sensible of the Republicans in Congress are not without cause for feeling alarmed over the political situation. With a factious carpet-bag and scalawag minority on one side demanding that the governments of States be overturned by an act of legislation, and the President on the other hand threatening to carry out this revolutionary programme, they are indeed between the upper and the nether millstone, and by their inaction or fear of the party lash, are likely to precipitate the very calamity that they now deplore.

They have too many partisan prejudices and too little real patriotism to act with the Democrats in Congress and put an effectual check upon Grant's ambitious schemes. It would be an easy matter for Congress to so hedge around the Constitution and Republican government, that they would be impregnable against the threatened assaults of our Cæsar, but the majority of the present Congress appear willing to sacrifice the country itself sooner than check the ambition of the Radical leaders. Each Radical Congressman feels that to oppose the revolutionary schemes of the Administration is to lose the patronage his poitions entitles him to, and the most of them prefer to distribute the spoils of office to standing between the Constitution and its overthrow.

Day after day is spent in wrangling over revenue bills, while the revenues themselves are steadily decreasing. This decrease is not because there are not laws sufficient and comprehensive enough already to keep the Treasury supplied. It is because the business of the country is steadily declining in consequence of the impending revolution threatened by the President, and by the force bill prepared at the dictation of the scoundrels who have got into Congress by fraud and bribery from a number of the Southern States.

The capital of the country is a thermometer that first gives indication of the coming storm. It feels unsafe and has ceased to be productive. Men hold their breath in fear as they contemplate such astounding schemes of revolution as that detailed in our issue of yesterday. In view of the promised condition of things, men instead of investing and working their capital, prefer to get it into portable shape and circumscribed bounds, so that it may be concealed or carried out of the country when the terrible storm of revolution, which is now threatened, breaks upon us.

This is the chief reason why the revenues have fallen off and why they still continue to fall off. Capital has become alarmed in the presence of Third Termism and Cæsarism, and already begins to look for a place of safety, if not concealment. The renewal of the vital interests that followed the close of the war, has pracally disappeared. Trade and commerce and the arts of peace cannot flourish in the atmosphere of war, and the Administration leaders in spite of every effort of the people seem determined to force an actual condition of war. Through the smoke and blood of battle and the flame of civil strife they see unlimited power. While on the other hand they have learned that the pure air of peace uncovers the corrupt practices and extravagance, insuring their overwhelming repudiation at the polls.

It is only a question with the Radical plotters how they shall maintain themselves in power, although defeated and driven out by the people. They know too well that peace is fatal to them to look in that direction for a longer lease of office. Judging by the experiences of the past, they know that their chances will be improved by forcing a collision between the government and the people. As a natural consequence, they are now bent upon stirring up civil strife. The most outrageous lies possible have been invented to cover up this purpose, and it is now proposed to overthrow peaceful State governments, simply because the people refused to elect Grant's friends to office.

As our Washington letter of yesterday pointed out, Grant's sole dependence in his Third Term scheme is in producing a state of revolution, not in the South alone, but in the North as well. When he overthrows the State Government of Arkansas, and still finds that the State Government of Ohio or Pennsylvania is inimical to his success for another and a life term, he will overthrow them by the same right, and with the same cannon and bayonets that were used in destroying the sovereignty of Arkansas or Alabama. Does any one imagine for a moment that a large majority of the people of the North will submit to see the State Governments of the South overthrown by the President, and not rise in the defense of constitutional liberty? Such a rising is precisely what Grant is plotting for, and then the present form of government itself will be swept out of existence for the purpose of putting down the people. It needs no prophetic vision to foresee the ulterior objects of Grant and the conspirators who surround him.

GOVERNMENT—WHAT IS IT?

Government, is the machinery by means of which a hundred thousand men are supported by the labor of a million.

These relative numbers may vary considerable, in different countries; but the principle remains the same, in all lands, and in all ages. In some lands, the government of the people, takes place through a church.

This is merely a modification in form. The result is precisely the same, whether the people pay tithe through a church, or through a secular aggregation of governors, it makes no difference, to their pockets; though it may to their feelings; especially if it be what is sentimentally styled a free church, or a free government.

It was formerly supposed, that monarchical governments were very exacting and costly; and that free governments were liberal and cheap, for the people; but experience seems to show this: that kings take only what they can get, from the people; while free government take all that the people have. Hence, to the people, free government has become the dearest that has ever been in the world. It used to be the "dear people;" that was the burthen of the speech of every political Demosthenes: now it is the "dear government."

Benjamin Franklin, a sturdy old Democrat, whose centennial was celebrated over sixty-nine years ago—the "oldest" to the contrary notwithstanding, was our Post Master General of these United States, and the hat which covered his grand old head, was the Post office.

Times are bravely altered under our free government. Freely our governors take and freely the dear people are compelled to give; and now, in every city, we must have Post office palaces, costing millions. Men no longer sit on their hunkers at the corners, collecting customs; they must be enstconced in grand and imposing edifices of the most expensive granite. Millions for tribute, and millions for the strong boxes to hold the peoples tithes. What must be the aggregate business of the people of the United States, who can thus afford to indulge in such luxuries? If the handling of their correspondence requires the erection of such magnificent palaces, and if the handling of customs requires other immense palaces, what must be the total business compared with which these vast expenses are mere abstractions.

Formerly, our Governors! men elected and appointed to office under the government, were poor—"Contented wi' little, and cantie wi mair," but of late years they have become the monied men of the country. If you want to find palatial private mansions grand carriages, prancing horses, and imposing display, go to our office-holders. If you want to borrow money at ten or more per cent, go to our office-holders. If they won't lend, turn them out, then go in and see how it is yourself. This is the order of the day now. Where is the ancient simplicity? If one of those old, simple, honest governors should come to the front now, and look at things; he would go back at once, even as the ground hog retreats, when he sees his shadow.

We once had a government of the people, for the people. It was a great mistake, as the bright politician found out in due time. Government is for those who govern; not for the people who are the governed. No man on this continent understands this better than Grant, Babcock and Shepherd. Mullett too was let into the knowledge, for a while; but Mullett is not. Grant has fooled the people to the top of their bent, and he has finally shaped things, he thinks, so as to save all future trouble. We used to imagine that a President of the United States was only a sort of executive officer, to do the will of the people. That also was a mistake, a verdancy. It is the people's Congress that plays second fiddle now. In fact Congress has become a useless body; entailing a great expense for nothing. Thus government goes on, refining and improving; only somehow or other, it gets to be more and more costly. Never mind, a good thing is worth paying well for. What a pity, that we can't all be governors. It is so pleasant to have other people do all the work, while we take care of ourselves, and our relations.

There was a time when our American people were green enough to fancy they were setting an example to the old monarchies, of a simple, economical government, here on this virgin continent. Now, nothing so gratifying as a copying after the greatest extravagance of foreign governments—no matter what it costs the "dear people." The people may teach Radicalism for the gigantic strides which have been taken in this direction during the last ten years; till our country is rendered bankrupt.

The remedy, is precisely what the people are now applying, in periodical doses to recusant Radical office holders. The king of all, Grant, thinks he is safe against this medicine. He will probably ere long learn to the contrary. The sort of goverment the people are groaning under just now, is not what was bargained for in 1776.

THE protest of the Homeopathic physicians against the pending bill to confer absolute power, by national legislation, upon the Allopaths to regulate the practice of medicine, is entitled to the highest consideration of members of Congress. The idea that a single school of medicine shall regulate and control the practice is repugnant to every idea of free government and smacks too much of imperialism and class legislation to be tolerated. There is, of course a wide difference of opinion as to the respective merits of the two schools of medicine, and each has its friends and devoted believers, whose faith in the virtue of the medical treatment they undergo has almost or quite as much to do with their recovery as the nostrums they swallow. If any portion of the community, and in many localities opinion is about equally divided, prefer the Homoepathic treatment, there is no earthly power that may justly deprive them of their right. If people prefer the Chinese practice of taking dried and pulverized snakes and bugs as medicine, let them take them, but they have no right to force their bugs and snakes upon people who do not believe in their efficacy. In the creation of the proposed National Board of Health, the government should not discriminate as to "regular" or "irregular" schools of medicine, so-called, but place upon it competent and respectable medical men, regardless of the particular school to which they belong. This is the only true Democratic principle, and the only way to make the Board efficient and satisfactory to the whole people, who are interested it the results of its labors.

THE NEXT SENATE.

The following constitute the next Senate of the United States, from and after the 4th of March, 1875:

ALABAMA.
George E. Spencer. *George Goldthwaite.*
ARKANSAS.
Powell Clayton. Stephen W. Dorsey.
CALIFORNIA.
Aaron A. Sargent. NEWTON BOOTH.
CONNECTICUT.
Orris S. Ferry. *William W. Eaton.*
DELAWARE.
Eli Saulsbury. *Thomas F. Bayard.*
FLORIDA.
Simon B. Conover. *Charles W. Jones.*
GEORGIA.
Thos. Mason Norwood. John B. Gordon.
ILLINOIS.
John A. Logan. Richard J. Oglesby.
INDIANA.
Oliver P. Morton. *Jos. E. McDonald.*
IOWA.
George G. Wright. William B. Allison.
KANSAS.
John James Ingalls. James M. Harvey.
KENTUCKY.
John W. Stevenson. *Thomas C. McCreery.*
LOUISIANA.
John R. West.
MAINE.
Lot M. Morrill. Hannibal Hamlin.
MARYLAND.
George R. Dennis. *Wm. Pickney Whyte.*
MASSACHUSETTS.
George S. Boutwell. Henry L. Dawes.
MICHIGAN.
Thomas W. Ferry. I. P. CHRISTIANCY.
MINNESOTA.
William Windom. S. J. McMILLAN.
MISSISSIPPI.
James Lusk Alcorn. Branch K. Bruce.
MISSOURI.
Lewis V. Bogy. *F. M. Cockrell.*
NEBRASKA.
Phin. W. Hitchcock. A. S. Paddock.
NEVADA.
John P. Jones. W. M. Sharon.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Aaron H. Cragin. Bainbridge Wadleigh
NEW JERSEY.
F. T. Frelinghuysen. *T. F. Randolph.*
NEW YORK.
Roscoe Conkling. *Francis Kernan.*
NORTH CAROLINA.
Matt W. Ransom. *A. S. Merrimon.*
OHIO.
John Sherman. *Allen G. Thurman.*
OREGON.
James K. Kelly. John H. Mitchell.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Simon Cameron. *Wm. A. Wallace.*
RHODE ISLAND.
Henry B. Anthony. Ambrose E. Burnside
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Thos. J. Robertson. John J. Patterson.
TENNESSEE.
Henry Cooper. *Andrew Johnson.*
TEXAS.
M. C. HAMILTON. *Samuel B. Maxey.*
VERMONT.
Geo. F. Edmunds. Justin S. Morrill.
VIRGINIA.
John W. Johnston. *Robert E. Withers.*
WEST VIRGINIA.
Henry G. Davis. *A. T. Caperton.*
WISCONSIN.
Timothy O. Howe. ANGUS CAMERON.

The names of the Democratic Senators are set in italics, Independent anti-Administration in small capitals and Radicals in Roman. The total number of Senators, leaving out Pinchback, is seventy-three. Of these twenty-eight are Democrats and five are Independent, thirty-three in all, which leaves the Administration but a majority of seven, even granting that all the remaining Republicans will hold to their party fealty, which is not at all certain at this time. Hence it is not at all improbable that the Administration will be in a minority in both branches of the Forty-fourth Congress.

GRANT'S LAST RESORT.

THE THIRD-TERM CONSPIRACY TO BE AIDED BY AIDING CUBA.

A Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Telegram of the 18th says:

"I am now in the possession of information which clearly indicates the dernier resort to unite the Republican party on the third-term issue is about to be attempted. A scheme has been arranged, and will be sprung in the Senate before ten days, in the shape of a resolution granting belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents. This has been secretly cogitated and privately agreed upon in a private parlor at Wormley's. It has been discussed for a month and a person understood to represent Gen. Grant has been present at each meeting. $500,000 in Cuban bonds is in the possession of the Senate lobby alone.

"The third-term Republicans and carpet-baggers claim a majority in both Houses for such a resolution, and assert that a few Democrats can be induced to vote for it.

"They claim that President Grant prepared the public mind for such a course in his Message at the opening of Congress. The resolution only awaits the return of Carpenter who is to have charge of it in the Senate."

—A later dspatch from Washington says that while Senator Carpenter is in favor of such action, there is no possibility of the movement being made at this time. Perhaps he found it wouldn't win.

THE "AGE" PURCHASED BY COL. M'CLURE.

A correspondent writes from Philadelphia to the N. Y. Tribune that arrangements have been finally concluded for the purchase of The Age, newspaper, and that it will appear on the 13th of March as an independent journal, opposed to the National and State Administrations, under the editorship of Col. A. K. M'Clure. Its name will be changed to The Times, and it will be a four-page two cent morning paper, in size and typographical appearance very closely resembling a half-sheet of The Tribune. The business manager will be Mr. Frank McLaughlin, of the present firm of McLaughlin Bros., printers. . . . None of the distinguished features of The Age will be preserved in the Times, which will seek to supply a want felt here, of a vigorous, enterprising, high-toned anti-Administration newspaper.

MINOR NOTES.

THE New York correspondent of the Buffalo Courier says it is reported, in newspaper circles, that Senator Schurz will take an important editorial position upon the New York Tribune when he leaves Congress on the 4th of March.

THERE are fifteen foreign-born citizens in the present Congress. Two of them, Schurz, the German, and Jones, the Welshman, are in the Senate. In the House there are five Irishmen, four Scotchmen, two Englishmen, one Canadian and one Mexican.

A CONCURRENT resolution thanking the United States Senate, for tabling the resolution for the admission of Pinchback, and stating that such action meets the hearty approval of the people of Kansas, was introduced in the Kansas House Friday, and went over under the rule.

THE Democrats are confident of carrying New Hampshire on the 9th of March. They propose to elect a Governor, member of Congress and the State Legislature. Grant's Arkansas Message provoked a Republican Senator to exclaim, "this beats us in New Hampshire." It is believed that the rebuke of that message will be sharp and beyond question.

THE XLIIId Congress has been little better than a King Log toward the South; but if it will not, by acting or failing to act, lend aid to a King Stork regime, it may yet win some gratitude. If its members shall need to confess, "We have left undone what we ought to have done," let them not have to add, "We have done what we ought not to have done."—The Christain Union.

HERE is a frank organ. The New-Haven Journal and Courier confesses: "We find it hard, and expect to find it hard throughout the campaign, to oppose the reelection of Gov. Ingersoll. We do oppose it solely on political grounds. Personally, we have the highest regard for Gov. Ingersoll, and consider him one of the best chief magistrates which the State of Connecticut has ever had."

ONE hundred and thirty-eight electoral votes of the reconstructed States rightfully belong to the Republican party. If the present Congress does not do its duty those votes will be cast for the Democratic candidate for President, and with the number probably cast the same way from the Northern States, the election of a Democratic President is among the possibilities of the future.—National Republican (Washington Adm. organ.)

THE Army Appropriation bill passed the House yesterday shorn of the objectionable two-years' feature. Thus another false step by the Republican party has been averted. One by one the desperate measures by which the administration leaders sought to repair the damages of the late elections have been rejected by the party, though there is left the reproach of attempts at foolish legislation.—Chicago Times.

IF the strangling of civil law in Louisiana, and the ill-concealed threat to destroy all legal forms and decisions in Arkansas, because they stand in the way of the plot to use force to re-elect Grant in 1876, do not arouse the honest Republicans in Congress to action, it may not be long before the Northern States that have repudiated Grant will be given a taste of bayonet logic. Precedents are not easily hemmed in by geographical lines.—Memphis Avalanche (Dem.)

WE are "drifting" into another civil war, because there is a want of union among men who have no desire to see the war in the land. While the South is uniting with the determination to vote solidly for the election of its future Democratic tool to the next Presidency, we are snarling and quarreling about matters that are of no real moment. Desire to have power and place animates some men here, and they are ready to "bolt" whenever their "claims" are not blindly admitted.—Boston Traveler (Rep.)

IT is pretty evident that the Administration party intends to fight the war over again in the next Presidential campaign. All of the Government advertising organs are, to judge from their editorials, in deadly fear that a second rebellion may break out at any moment. Indeed, the simultaneous manner in which these war dreading effusions have appeared in various parts of the country suggests the possibility that the editorial manufactory at Washington, which suspended for want of business some time ago, has been put in operation again.

THE following summary of the exploits of the carpet-baggers of Arkansas is taken from the Herald:

"In 1868 the whole bonded debt of the State was $3,250,000: It had no floating debt, and had over $300,000 in the treasury. From July, 1868, to October, 1874, the treasury received over $6,500,000, a floating debt was incurred of nearly $2,000,000 and the bonded debt was increased $8,750,000—that is to say, in six years the men who ruined Arkansas spent $17,000,000, and this in a State which has less than half a million of people."

The people of Arkansas have turned these scoundrels out of power, and now Grant proposes to restore them by the bayonet.

OF one thing Mr. Morton and his allies may rest assured: That if the Republicans in Congress know of no better way to save the party than by leaving broadcast all over the South the seeds of another civil war, they had better each of them go to the Potomac, and seek beneath its waters friendly oblivion and surcease of harmfulness, for within twelve months they will not only be buried fathomless depths beneath the most terrible "tidal wave" that ever swept this land, but they will be accused by their own friends as false leaders, whose blindness no repentance can expiate or extenuate.—N. Y. Evening Mail (Rep.)

IT being impossible to bring the new enforcements bill before congress through legitimate channels, the Republicans have determined to smuggle it in with the report of the committee on affairs in Alabama. As a recommendation of that committee it would have precedence over any other business introduced by the ordinary channels. The bill is obnoxious, not only to the Democrats, but to a considerable minority of the Republicans, but when the lash is applied all personal convictions will be sent to the background. It is one of the beauties of party management that principle and honesty count for nothing when weighed in the balance against the interests of party.—Chicago Times.

SENATOR-ELECT Jones, of Florida, was born in Ireland in 1834, and came to this country when ten years old. In 1855 he took up his residence in Pensacola, where he has, since resided. He is a self-made man, having educated himself, was admitted to the bar in 1867, and is reported one of the ablest lawyers in the State. In 1872 he ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket, and was defeated by William J. Purman, present member of Congress, by 1,726 votes, Purman receiving 17,537; Jones, 15,811. In 1874 he ran for the lower house of the State Legislature from Escambia county, to which he was elected. He is a moderate Democrat.

THE New York Times thus pertinently addresses itself to Senator Conkling:

"There is one passage in Senator Conkling's recent speech on Louisiana which we trust that none of our readers, North or South, have overlooked. It is this: 'Show me a mode to pacify the South, and, no matter what party oppose it, my vote it shall have. No party can live that stands in the way of the prosperity of the South. The Republican party has not an aspiration, an attribute a conviction a prejudice, a prayer, which would not be outraged by hostility to anything which would really tranquillize the South.' Now, we appeal, in all good faith to Senator Conkling to tell us if he really believes that the measure or measures said to have been agreed upon last week in the Republican caucus are calculated to 'tranquillize the South' or to permanently benefit the North."

THE CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The following are the resolution as adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Connecticut on Tuesday.

"The Democratic and Liberal Republican electors of Connecticut, in delegated convention assembled, declare

First—That free government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed: that the federal government is vested with those powers only which are granted to it by the people, and enumerated in the Constitution of the United States.

Second—That the public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority and freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus* and consistent with the public order; for the state self government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace, and to the constitutional limitations of power.

Third—That we view with apprehension and alarm, and solemnly condemn as subversive of free government, the recent action of the federal executive interference in the states of Louisiana and Arkansas, and the avowed determination of the administration to disregard the will of the people if those states in reference to the organization of the governments and the management of their local affairs.

Fourth—That the use of bad money imposes an unequal and dishonest tax which bears most heavily on those who work for wages; that irredeemable paper currency, by whatever name known, is bad money, and that it is a fraud in a time of peace for the government to make anything a legal tender, except gold and silver coin of a fixed standard.

Fifth—That the Republican party has proved itself unfit to rule, because with unlimited opportunity it has failed to make the bad money, which it has forced upon the people, equal to the good money with which it pays its bondholders.

Sixth—That it is no time when industry is depressed and honest labor everywhere deprived of opportunity for regular and remunerative employment, to increase the burdens of federal taxation, and that the present acknowledged bankruptcy of the national treasury is conclusive proof of the incompetency of the Republican party to properly administer the fiscal affairs of the country.

Seventh—That the manner in which the affairs of this State have been administered during the past two years, the watchful economy with which all departments of the State government have been conducted and the dignity and impartiality with which the executive duties have been performed are worthy of approval by the electors.

Eighth—That we cordially approve of the removal by the legislature of 1874 of the embarassment which the Radical party had placed in the way of free suffrage, and we also approve of the repeal of the unjust alien law which that party had adopted for the purpose of restricting an expression of the popular vote at the ballot boxes.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE New Castle directory contains 2,919 names.

THERE were 225,292,14 tons of coal mined in the Broad Top region in 1874.

A NEW Railroad from Greenwood furnace, Huntingdon county to Huntingdon is agitated.

J. L. JUDSON, Democrat, was elected Burgess of the borough of Washington by 59 majority.

AN addition of over eighty persons has been made to the Tidoute Methodist Church this winter.

THE will of Henry S. Stout, of Philadelphia, bequeaths $76,400, for charitable and religious uses.

FIFTY-NINE towns and villages are situated along the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

A DIVIDEND of twenty-two per cent has been declared by the Mercer County Agricultural Society.

AT the recent session of the Blair County Court fines to the amount of $1,425 were imposed against violations of the Local Option law.

THE car shops at Northumberland, are about to be turned into a rolling mill and nail factory. The name of the firm will be the Eureka Iron and Nail Company.

WORK has again commenced in the rolling mill of the Etna Iron Works of New Castle, fourteen puddling furnaces having been put in operation on Monday morning last. The working is single turn.

MRS. MARY SHAW, wife of Hon. Richard Shaw, died at her residence in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 9th, 1875, in the 79th year of her age.

JOHN IRWIN, freight brakeman on the Connellsville Railroad, had his leg badly crushed above the ankle, at Meyersdale, on Monday last, while attempting to remove an empty car.

IT is stated that Philadelphia has 8,650 manufacturing establishments, having a capital of $204,340,657, employing 150,000 operatives and turning out manufactured products to the annual value of $400,000,000.

A CORRESPONDENT at Brookville, Pa., says; "The election is over in this peaceful village and the Democrats made a breach in the ranks of the opposition. We captured one Justice of the Peace, and the constable."

THE maximum production of coke in Southwestern Pennsylvania is rated at two hundred and fifty car loads, or 150,000 bushels a day. The production at present is about two-thirds the maximum, or one hundred and seventy car loads—Cowan's paper.

THE gross earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad during 1874, were $3,506,919,28, the gross expenses $2,438,133 01; net earnings $1,068,987.27, net decrease in revenue $335,147 91; net decrease in expenses $975,177,83. The whole number of passengers carried in 1873, was 777,273; and in 1874, 680 163, showing a decrease of 97,110, or about 12½ per cent,

A FIRE recently broke out in the store room of J. E. Gillespie in Big Run borough, Jefferson county, entirely consuming the building and the greater portion of his goods; also, the drug store of John Brink, and a dwelling house and shoe-maker shop belonging to Mrs. Taylor; four buildings in all, were destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The following address has just been prepared by Democratic members of the South and Southwest:

To the People of the Southern States:

You have confided to the undersigned in this conjunction of affairs the delicate and difficult task of guarding, in the Federal Congress, your public interests, your rights and your reputation. You will therefore pardon the liberty we take of addressing you at a period so critical upon a matter affecting your destiny, and that of your posterity.

You cannot have failed to observe the persistent efforts of some of the leaders of the Republican party to revive the animosities of the late war, which, happily are fast giving place to the spirit of concord and unity, in every section of our common country. It is impossible to predict certainly the effect of these appeals to passion. We believe that though the honest representation of a few upright and conscientious federal officers and agents, an independent and able public press and of many citizens, without regard to party, the true condition of Southern States and real sentiment of the Southern people are being gradually made known to our fellow-citizens of the North. We hope for their favorable decision when fully apprised of all the facts. The great ends of good government will be reached when the people of all sections forget that we have ever been enemies and come together again as in early days of the Republic emulating each other only in devotion to the best interest of the whole country. With this exalted purpose in view, there is nothing inconsistent with the honor and manhood of a brave people to resolve to suffer with heroic patience, whatever be their provocations and wrongs, looking through the fearful present to a hopeful future and repelling unjust epithets and gratuitous insults with dignified moderation. Let every white man in every neighborhood in the whole South regard himself as a commissioner of the peace maintaining the kindliest relations towards the black man, remembering that the responsibility for the extreme poverty to which we have been reduced and corrupt governments to which his vote has subjected us rests not so much upon him as the bad men who, with the assurance of Federal support, have by appeals to his worst passions sought to make him our enemy.

While we labor by all honest means to convince him of the truth that our interest and his are identical, and that both must be preserved by good government, and that those who stir up strife between us are enemies of both races, let us at the same time see that he is fully protected in his guaranteed rights to vote as he pleases in all elections. Let us continue to deal with him honestly and fairly, and let us continue cordially to invite to our midst those of any political party, who either seek to know the truth or to find homes upon our soil. We do not exaggerate when we admonish you of the disheartening fact that every street disturbance, every homicide of whatever character by whomsoever committed, by black or white, Republican or Democrat, such as are incident to every community upon the earth, is perverted into evidence of a spirit of lawlessness and violence, and a purpose to accomplish political ends. We well know the gross injustice of such charges which have weight only where the ignorance of our true condition prevails.

Strenuous efforts are now being made by those who misrepresent you to induce the passage by Congress of most dangerous measures in order to irritate our people, to drive them to despair and to provoke to violent outbreaks in order to furnish an excuse for applying for military interference. We express the hope that a majority of the present Congress will not be found ready to sanction such legislation. If it be accomplished, it would be against the protest not only of Democrats but of the moral worth and statesmanship here of the party in power, and of such Republicans as Bryant, Evarts, Chales Francis Adams, and others whose patriotism and sense of justice are known to the entire country. The most extreme, oppressive and unconstitutional measures may be imposed upon you. In such event, we would appeal to the wisdom and patriotism of a long suffering people, by every hope of the future for continued forbearance and a hopeful reliance upon the virtue and sense of justice of the American people for the ultimate vindication of our rights, the protection of our liberties and the safety of our republican form of government.

Signed by

SENATORS	
Goldthwaite,	Stevenson,
Norwood,	Cooper,
Gordon,	Ransom, N. C.,
McCrary,	Bogy,
Johnson,	Merriam.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.	
Cook,	Caldwell,
Bell,	Blomberg,
Atkins,	Waddell,
Geddings,	Herndon,
Miles,	Willie,
Hancock,	Crittenden,
John,	Young,
Brown,	Harris,
Young, Ga.,	Whitthorne,
Bright,	Crossland,
Bowen,	Beck,
Bland,	Adams,
Clark,	Arthur,
Comingo,	Durham,
Hunton,	Hatcher,
Gunter,	Glover,
McLean,	McLeach,
Vance,	Robbins,
Blount,	Harris,
Whitehead,	Standiford.
Stone,	Sloss,
Young, Ky.,	Wells, Mo.,
Milliken,	Read,
	Lamar.

AN INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following amusing and suggestive letters are published by the Springfield Republican:

"THE INDEPENDENT,"
NEW YORK, January 27, 1865.

To Rev. W. H. Lord, D. D.:

DEAR SIR: The donation of money by a merchant of this city to send the Independent to fifty clergymen in New England (your name among them), has brought me several very interesting letters. I think if the facts could be printed in my paper (without names, of course) concerning the income, expenses, and peculiar situation of each of these fifty clergymen, it would be most interesting reading, and probably induce other rich men to supply means to furnish other clergymen who are not able to take the paper. If you will very briefly, in a letter to me, thank the merchant who has paid for your paper, and give me the facts named, I will be greatly obliged, and try to do some good with the same.

Very truly yours, &c.,
HENRY C. BOWEN

MONTPELIER, Vt., January 30, 1875.

Henry C. Bowen, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 27th inst., informing me that the Independent is sent to my address for the current year by donation of a merchant of your city, and requesting me to furnish to your paper "facts concerning my income, expenses and peculiar situation;" has come to hand. As I should not feel at liberty to disclose to the public press such facts as every gentleman prefers to keep private, I must decline your request. I would also suggest that it would be well to send the copy of the paper you now send to me to some one who will value it sufficiently to exchange for it such personal items as you desire to secure for your readers. Permit me to indicate the name of H. W. Beecher as a suitable substitute for mine, and a person about whose "expenses and peculiar situation" the public would have the most lively interest.

Truly yours,
W. H. LORD.

THE KING OF THE CANNIBAL ISLANDS.

Tune, "Mall Brook."

BY J. W. DE FOREST.

The King of the Cannibal Islands
Decided to conquer some dry lands,
So he marched over valleys and highlands
With twenty-four cannibal braves;
With two dozen man-eating knaves
All hungry as so many graves,
He skirmished through earthlands and skylands,
Defiant of weather and waves.

He came to Atlantis the Holy,
Whose people were lamb-like and lowly,
Though growing a touch roly-poly
And languid in fasting and prayers;
They fasted while sleeping, like bears,
And prayed in their Vanity Fairs,
And walked in the narrow way slowly;
Much cumbered with Belzebub's wares.

Then followed a wonderful battle;
Good lack! how the weapons did rattle!
The women, the children, the cattle
Took part in the desperate strife;
They carried the war to the knife;
With slaughter Atlantis was rife;
About it the Muses will prattle
While Providence granteth them life.

The Cannibals turned out the winners,
They made twenty five hearty dinners,
They gobbled the saints and the sinners
And put all Atlantis to sack;
They swallowed white, yellow and black,
The hungriest, greediest pack
Of robbers and pickers and skinners
That ever sent region to wrack.

Henceforth they were chiefs of the nation,
And lived by relief legislation;
They served up a bill for collation
And fattened a law like a beast;
Their appetites daily increased;
A lunch was a patent, at least;
While railroads and steam navigation
Scarce furnished the joints for a feast.
—Scribner for March.

RARE TREASURES IN ROME.

RECENT DISCOVERIES BY THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL COMMISSION.

[Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.]

ROME, Jan. 20.—About a year and a half ago, a marble female head was found on the Esquiline in a drain that was making in that new quarter. This head was stolen; the municipal commission informed the police of the robbery; the head was restored, and the exact place where it was found was set apart for future operations. From certain indications it was believed that other things of value were there. On the Monday before this Christmas, the municipal archæological commission, having a little money and leisure, set their men to work, and the number and value of statues found are greater than in any previous known excavation, namely: Six fine statues in good preservation, one probably the most beautiful in the world; a unique bust or half figure of Commodus; a male and a female bust, and any number of fragments of fine sculpture. The collection, it is thought, must have been in some hall, the floor of which gave way at an unknown time of trouble, one of the many sorrowful sackings and burnings that Rome was subjected to during the period of its decadence; the precious contents of the hall were precipitated into a vault or cellar beneath; the rubbish and stones of the building covered them over, and there they have lain buried while centuries of miserable ruin and war swept over the unhappy dethroned queen city of the Roman world.

The place where the statues were found is that property called Villa Palombara; it is on the right hand of the street leading from St. Maria Maggiore to St. Croce in Gerusalemme. In these same grounds, it is said by some, were found the celebrated group of Niobe and her children, now in the Uffizi at Florence, others say they were discovered near the Porto S. Paolo. But it is certain that the famous Discobulus of Myson, which are now in the Piazzo Massimo alla Colonna, Rome, were taken out of the earth of this Villa Palombara.

THE UNKNOWN BEAUTY.

The most valuable figure of the collection is a female statue, which was first called "our new Venus", because of its exquisite beauty; but for many reasons it is now admitted that it is not a Venus, nor even a Psyche, though much more like the latter. Whatever title may be given to it, this for the present seems to be the opinion, that it is the loveliest female figure probably in existence, and far more charming than the Venus de Medici. It is of course in pieces, but the pieces are all there, with the exception of the elbows, which are sure to be found in the same excavation. The torso is complete from the neck to above the right and below the left knee. The lovely head has been placed in position on this torso, and the feet, which are attached to the base, which stands close by, give you instantly the pose of this wonderfully beautiful statue. The feet are near together; the left stands a little back, with the heel raised. The arms are lifted up, and the pretty hands are occupied in arranging the hair. The left hand steadies the knot of hair at the back of the head, while the right holds the end of the fillet, which it has passed twice or thrice around the head; the last band of the fillet holds in place the row of little Greek curls that encircle the low, classical forehead. The face is bent a little forward and to the right; to my thinking the girl seems as if she were looking into a fountain or a mirror. The expression of the exquisitely lovely young face is very sad. The beautiful shoulders, indeed the whole torso, have a fine pose; the arranging of the hair has thrown the body over to the right and brought the left side forward. The modelling of the body is simply perfect, and very fleshy in the handling, especially about the shoulders and armpits, also around the waist and on the right side, where the body is swayed over. It is a young girl about seventeen; thus the form is undeveloped, very slender and delicate, but giving promise of the richest, loveliest womanhood. Beside her, on the right side, is a perfume box, or *cistus*, with daisies carved on it, and a tall, slender vase, over which is thrown the drapery. The vase has a serpent cut upon it, and something like a lotus ornament.

THE GLADIATOR EMPEROR.

The Commodus is unique. Only four or five busts of this atrocious Emperor are existing, and a statue or two. Lambridus Ælius, in his life of Commodus, gives the fierce official order of the Senate to Pertinax: "Let the statues of the parricide, the gladiator, the throttler of the citizens, be everywhere overturned, dragged down, and destroyed, so that the memory of the gladiator Emperor may be obliterated. This bust, or half figure of the Villa Palombara, represents the Emperor with the attributes of Hercules; the jaws of the Nemean lion set over the forehead as the visor of a helmet and the fore paws are tied in front over the chest; in the right hand is the club, in the left the apples of the garden of Hesperides. The expression is the true Commodus one, more stupid than wicked; and there is in it a resemblance to his good father, Marcus Aurelius. There is a highly ornamental base to this bust, which, though broken, can be made complete, as all the pieces have been found. There is an Amazon's shield with a Medusa on it, and eagles' heads. Below is a globe, over which runs a zone with three signs of the zodiac—Taurus, Sagittarius, and Cancer. On each side of the globe, as supporters to the shield, are small kneeling Victories, who hold little cornucopias; the curves of these last rise around the sides of the shield. The bust and accessories are finished up to the very highest degree of marble execution. The marble surface is polished and glittering. The modelling is very careful and complete; for example, you can put your hand back of the remarkable under-cutting of the lion's skin that covers the head and feel the carotoid artery. The bust is in perfect preservation, and the nose unbroken.

BACCHUS AND THE TRITONS.

Two Tritons and a Bacchus, and two statues of young Roman ladies, make up, with the lovely young girl, the six statues. The Tritons are noble, grand creatures; they and the semi-colossal Bacchus are not complete, but two-third statues; it is supposed that they were finished in bronze. The Tritons are full of life and vigor; over their faces and bodies are leafy scales. The filleted massive hair, which stands up boldly around the foreheads, has marks of gilding. The Tritons and the Bacchus were undoubtedly painted, as they have marks of color on them. The Bacchus has a great, sleepy, handsome, voluptuous face, and the head, over which the right arm is thrown with a luxurious stretch, is crowned with ivy leaves and berries. The two statues of Roman girls are charming; it was the head of one of these statues that was found in the drain, and which led to the discovery of the whole collection. They are beautifully draped, and are evidently portrait statues of two lovely young women of eighteen or twenty. There is a nice action and movement in them, The male bust is beautifully finished; the ear is like wax, it is so delicately modelled and chiselled. The female bust, a Venus, as it is called, has the hair drawn up from the neck on the top of the head; the face is handsome, but not sympathetic, the finish of execution in it is also excellent.

THE JEWELS OF THE COLLECTION.

The beautiful young girl, however, is the jewel of the whole collection. To her I go at every succeeding visit, and forget the merits of others. She is sculptured in Pentelic, not Parian, marble; the color is a little colder, and has not the large, sparkling crystals of the Parian. Age has given this statue a charming tint; it is semi-transparent in some parts, and looks like delicate alabaster. The ancients used chiefly Parian and Pentelic marbles. The first came from Mount Marpessus, on the island of Paros; the latter from Mount Pentelicus, near Athens. The soft alabaster light on the surface of this exquisite statue gives a flesh-like tenderness to the face and form. I forgot to mention that the nose of this captivating young girl is slightly damaged—not broken, but grazed off; it does not hurt the expression of the face, however, and is of so little matter that I hope no restoration may be made. The sad beauty of this sculptured girl haunts me. It seems as if I had known or seen her. No statue I ever looked at has in it such sympathetic loveliness. I look into the long melancholly eyes, the exquisite mouth, and feel sure that some lovely creature of real life is there represented, not an ideal, abstract goddess. The body is nude, clothed in its own perfect loveliness.

A SAGACIOUS CAT.

A correspondent of the London Spectator communicates to that paper an interesting story showing the sagacity of the cat. The hero of the affair was a large, intelligent, and dignified animal, whom the correspondent had taken in from the street and adopted on account of its extraordinarily fine qualities. At the beginning of the present winter, it occurred to the humane owner of Bruin—for such was the cat's pet name—that it would be comfortable for the animal to have a fire to sleep by at night. Accordingly, a gas-stove, standing in a small study opening out of the dining room, was left alight, at half strength and Bruin habitually curled himself up in front of it early in the evening, and slept uninterruptedly until aroused for a late breakfast in the morning.

Christmas Eve, Bruin's master left home, and, with the view of testing the cat's feelings, no fire was lighted in the stove by which he was accustomed to sleep. At the usual hour for retiring, the animal marched into the study; but, after a moment's gaze at the cold, dark stove, he uttered an angry cry, and darted to the coat and umbrella stand in the hall. Sniffing among the waterproofs and outer garments there, he found his master's great coat and umbrella missing, and then rushed impetuously up-stairs, "evidently with a strong sense of injury upon him," and began wailing at the door of his master's bedroom. On being admitted, he sprang upon the bed, sniffed about the pillows, and, with another cry of anger and despair, ran down-stairs and into the study again.

Here he sat for two or three minutes, in front of the stove; then returned to the dining-room, where sat a lady evidently watching his operations. To her he went, and, putting his paws on her knees, gazed up into her face "with a gasp—not a cry." The lady pretended not to understand him. Then he scratched her gown and gasped again. "You are not thirsty, Bruin," she remarked: "what do you want? I am to get up, am I, and you will show me?" She suited the action to the word, and the cat led on into the study, stepped inside the fender, put his paws on the front of the stove, and turned his head towards her, with a look of content that she had been able to understand him. We need not add that, after this eloquent pleading, the stove was lighted, and Bruin curled himself up and went placidly to sleep in its satisfying warmth.

A NOVELTY in the mode of hanging criminals was recently introduced at Newgate, England. Instead of erecting the usual scaffold above ground, a pit was dug in the soil, and a trap-door made level with the ground opening into the pit. The convict was pinioned by the executioner on the top of the trap, and at a given signal the drop fell, and the unfortunate man ceased to live.

WINTER FRIENDS.

Some little sparrows on a tree
Were chattering together;
Said one of them, "It seems to me
We'll soon have falling weather;
I wouldn't feel the least surprise
If I should hear it thunder."
"Well, you're extremely weather-wise,"
An old one said; "I wonder
Where you were hatched, and when, my dear,
To talk of that, *this* time of year!

"It's much more likely, let me say,
Although it's to my sorrow,
That you will see it snow to-day—
At all events to-morrow."
He hopped off to another twig,
When he had thus admonished
His neighbors not so wise and big,
And left them quite astonished.
"What does he mean? and what *is* snow?
They asked each other: "Do *you* know?"

And not a single one could tell;
So after lots of chatter,
They all concluded, very well,
'Twas no such mighty matter.
But in the night-time came the snow,
According to his warning;
And oh! what flying to and fro
And twittering, next morning!
"How cold it is!" they chirped—"O dear
How disagreeable and queer!"

The old one swelled with self conceit:
"I told you so," he muttered.
"Now see what you will find to eat"—
And off again he fluttered.
The little sparrows, in despair,
They looked at one another—
"Oh! where is all the seed, and where
The bugs and worms, my brother?
To die of hunger, that's a fate
One shudders but to contemplate."

Now, in the house behind the tree,
There was a little maiden,
Who laughed out merrily to see
The branches all snow-laden.
She broke her bread up, crumb by crumb,
Along the sill so narrow,
And called, "Dear little birdies, come!
Here's some for ev'ry sparrow,
I'll feed you, darlings, every day,
Because you never fly away.

"The blue-bird and the bobolink,
They're birds of gayer feather,
But not so nice as you, I think,
That stay in winter weather.
So hop along the window-sill,
There's food enough for twenty;
Come every day and eat your fill,
You'll always find a-plenty."
And after that, come frost or snow,
Be sure the birds knew where to go.
—Mary E. Bradley, in St. Nicholas for March.

A GIRL OF STARS.

The next clear evening, when the moon is on the other side of the sky, and our side is full of stars, ask your papa or mamma, or your teacher, to go out of doors with you and show you some of the beautiful star-pictures that the wise people call constellations. Very likely you have often noticed the Great Bear, which looks so much more like a dipper than a bear, that ordinary folks call it the Great Dipper, and have learned to trace the line of the "pointers" up to the small glittering North Star in the end of the Little Bear's tail, or the Little Dipper's handle, whichever you please to call it. If you have never found this star, be sure to ask your teacher to show it to you, for you need to know where it is, as you need to know where the North Pole is on a globe.

The sky is to us like a vast globe, only we seem to be in the center of it, and to look up into it, instead of down upon it. Around the North Star as a center, each of the twinkling fixed stars seems to move in a circle; but you will not see this unless you watch them a long while, for it is not really their motion, but that of our own little earth that causes this appearance.

The fixed stars always keep the same relative places with regard to each other. If one of them is eight degrees east of another on one night, you will always find it in the same direction and distance from its neighbor, in whatever part of the sky you see, them.

The heathen people who lived many hundreds of years ago, and who worshiped the gods and goddess of Greece and Rome, used to see very strange things in the starry sky. To them, gods and goddesses, heroes and heroines, and animals, great and small, shone where we see myriads of mighty worlds.

It is of one of the star-heroines that I wish to tell you. Ask your teacher to point out to you the constellation called Andromeda. You would never dream, to look at it, that it was meant for a girl, bound by cruel chains to a rock on the sea-coast; but if you will look on an astronomical atlas, you will see it very plainly.

There is an almost straight line of four brilliant stars, beginning with a very beautiful one called Almaach, about fifty degrees from the North Star. (Be sure to find out about degrees.) Almaach is in Andromeda's foot. The next one, Mirach, with two others north-west of it, makes her girdle. The third bright one of the line marks her breast, and makes a little triangle, with two dimmer ones south of it, and a straight line with one of these and another north of it. The last star of the four is a little farther north than it would be if the line were perfectly straight; it is called Alpheratz, and is at the same time the chief star of Andromeda's head, and the corner of a beautiful great square, which is clearly seen.

The stars which I have mentioned are easily traced; and, if you look very sharply, you may see the triangle in her right arm, the star of her right hand, the one in her left arm, and many others,—for there are sixty-six stars, which bright and patient eyes may see in this constellation.

Now, I suppose you would like to know why poor Andromeda was left chained to a rock. Well, here is the story.

She had a very vain mother, Cassiopeia (whose star-picture, according to astronomy, is also in the sky, north of her daughter.) She was beautiful, and foolish enough to boast of it. That was what made the trouble. She began to say that she was more beautiful then Juno and the sea nymphs. The nymphs had no idea of letting her talk in that way, and they went straight to Neptune, the god of the sea, and told him all about the matter. The sea-god was very angry, and determined to avenge the insulted nymphs.

Terrible was the punishment that overtook Cassiopeia. A great flood began to pour its torrents over the fields and homes of Ethiopia, the kingdom over which her husband Cepheus was king. What was the poor vain queen to do? Her pretty face was distorted with horror and drenched with tears. She sent to the oracle of Jupiter Ammon to ask counsel.

When the ignorant heathen people of those old times and lands were in trouble, they used often to send to consult certain oracles. There were oracles at various places, where they thought that gods talked with men, and told them of things that would come to pass. Very unsatisfactory and obscure the answers often were, but then human creatures must pray. Those people heard the voice that the dear Heavenly Father has put into all His children's hearts, telling them to come to him for what they want; but they did not understand to whom they were to go, and how very near he is,—so, as I told you, they sent to the oracles.

It was a fearful answer that was brought back to the waiting queen. Neptune was not to be satisfied unless the Princess Andromeda should be given up to a horrid sea-monster that had come with the flood. It seemed very hard that an innocent girl must suffer so cruel a death; but as the choice was between the loss of her one life and that of the lives of many people, she was taken out to a rock by the sea, and left chained there, to be killed by the monster.

Just as he was about to seize her, a gallant youth, named Perseus, came along through the air, and, seeing the beautiful maiden, fell in love with her. He had just succeeded in a very dangerous experiment, which was no less than that of killing a dreadful gorgon, who had snakes in her hair, and who had a very disagreeable habit of turning every one that she looked at into stone. Perseus didn't dare to look at her when he killed her; he looked at her reflection in the bright shield that he carried.

You may imagine that he felt very brave after this feat. He had the gorgon's head still in his hand when he came to the place where Andromeda was. He had on winged shoes, and this was the reason that he could go through the air as well as on the ground.

As I said, he fell in love with the beautiful Andromeda; but he was a business-like young man, and he was determined to have the bargain clearly made before he released the lady. He said he would save her if her father would promise to give her to him for a wife. Of course the king said "yes," for he felt badly enough to have the princess in so piteous a plight. So Perseus gave the sea-monster a good look at the gorgon's head, which, not having lost its petrifying power, turned him stone-dead.

Andromeda was already engaged to her uncle Phineus, who was in a great passion when he found that he was to lose her. He had a fight with Perseus; but what was the use of fighting with a man who had a gorgon's head at his service? Phineus was turned into a stone, too, at the sight of it.

Perseus and Andromeda were married, and "lived happy ever after;" and when they died, they were turned into stars and put into the sky.

Some people don't believe this story, but there are the stars!—[Eliza C. Durgin, in St. Nicholas for March.

A FETE IN CAIRO.

The correspondent of the London Times at Alexandria writes: "On the 19th and 20th of January the annual race meeting at Cairo was held. It was attended by all the Princes now visiting Egypt, and by his Highness the Khedive and the Egyptain princess. The day was bright, but cold; yet the beauty and fashion of the European colony were well represented. The European horses that ran made but a poor figure beside the Egyptain Arabs, for of late years both the Khedive and the great Egyptain landowners have taken much pains to improve the breed of Arab horses here, and the native stables have turned out some splended animals. And now how shall I describe the ball on the night of the 20th at Gezireh Palace? Many magnificent entertainments have been before given by his Highness, but the ball of the 20th, perhaps, surpassed all that had preceded it. It was a fete of truly regal magnificence; nothing that taste and art could supply was wanting, and it will be long before the scene will fade from the recollection of those who witnessed it. The Palace of Gezireh is built upon an island in the Nile, near Boulac. It is surrounded by a magnificent garden and approached through fine roads and avenues, which, on this occasion, blazed with cressets and flambeaux for a space of at least four kilometres. Everything was well arranged for the throng of carriages to approach the palace and retire with out confusion; and the guests, on arrival, were presented to the Khedive in one of the side salons. His Highness received the visitors with his usual mixture of dignity and courtesy, and each group of new comers, after saluting his Highness and receiving in return the graceful Oriental salute, retired to roam over the palace and enjoy the spectacle provided for them. About three thousand guests, among them many foreign visitors, were present. The ball was opened by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and the wife of her Majesty's Consul-General for Egypt, and dancing went on to the strains of a choice orchestra. About 11 P. M. the Khedive passed through all the suite of rooms, the guests drawing back right and left as he advanced. His Highness now and then stopped to exchange a few words with one or other of the guests who were known to him. About midnight he retired, but the princes, and those of his Highness's family, remained till 4 A. M. The approach of daylight at last ended a fete of rare magnificence, such as could scarcely be equalled even in the richest courts of Europe. For a Muslim prince to admit Europeans into his palace as honored guests is much, but to receive European civilization under its most graceful and charming impersonations—that of the educated European lady—this indeed is a great step in advance. The proprietors of carriages and hotels in Cairo reaped a golden harvest. Fabulous prices were charged for carriages, and many a visitor was only too glad to shelter himself in an impromptu bedroom, in the shape of a bath or under a billiard table. Such are the charms of life in Cairo during the Khedive's fetes."

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

When the Viceroy of Egypt was in London, at the time of the great Exposition, Gibson's beautiful statue of Venus was on exhibition. The Viceroy stopped in front of the statue one day and continued for some time to contemplate its beauties and to study the features. Upon one of his aids remarking to him that the afternoon was passing away, and that much remained to be seen, the Viceroy said: "No, do not disturb me. I wish to be able to recognize her, for I am going to dine with her this evening." It was then revealed that the Egyptian ruler confounded Gibson's Venus with the wife of Milner Gibson, a member of the Cabinet, at whose house he was engaged to dine that evening. The nude statue he took for a life-like representation of the charms of his hostess.

"IF".

If they could come, to-day, to-day, to-day,
O' what a day to-day would be!
But now he's away, miles and miles away,
From me across the sea.

O, little bird flying, flying, flying
To your nest in the warm west,
Tell him as you pass that I am dying,
As you pass home to your nest.

I have a sister, I have a brother,
A faithful hound, a tame white dove;
But I had another, once I had another,
And I miss him, my love, my love!

In this weary world it is so cold, so cold,
While I sit here all a lone;
I would not like to wait and grow old,
But just be dead and gone.

Make me fair when I lie dead on my bed,
Fair where I am lying;
Perhaps he may come and look upon me dead—
He for whom I am dying.

Dig my grave for two, with a stone to show it,
And on the stone write my name;
If he never comes I shall never no it,
But sleep all the same.
—Christian Rosetti.

A PLEA FOR HUMMING BIRDS.

The London Daily Telegraph says: "Lady Burdett Coutts, out of that large and bounteous goodness of heart which has made her name a household word, has entered a vigorous and emphatic protest against the idle and wanton cruelty which uses the plumage of the poor little humming-bird as an ornament of the feminine toilet. The fashion in question is comparatively modern, but it has yet within the last few years been carried to a most unreasonable and outrageous length. Paris confessedly sets the lead in European fashion; and readers of our Parisian correspondent's letters may recollect how, at the ball which was recently given by the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia in honor of the visit of the Heir-Apparent to the English throne, one lady appeared in a dress composed entirely of the skins of canary birds, another in a robe which was, to use a technical phrase, 'quilted' with the tiny little blue feathers of the wing coverts of the jay, and a third, again, whose costume was liberally 'powdered' over with hundrens of the exquisite, fairy-like and minute ruby humming-bird. Vitellius, according to the veracious chronicler of the 'Vitæ Cæsarum,' once had served up at his private table a dish which consisted of the curried tongues of the thousand nightingales. We have no wish to defend Vitellius; but it is at the same time a very nice question in ethics whether a Roman emperor who kills a thousand nightingales to furnish a single *entree* is or is not guilty of worse and more wanton cruelty than a *grande dame de par le monde*—as old Brantome would say—who condemns a thousand humming-birds to death to trim a single dress. On the whole, we are inclined to think that the casuistical balance inclines, if anything, in favor of the emperor. Vitellius, to do him justice, was a pagan pure and simple, to whom kindness to animals hardly presented itself, or had ever been presented, in the light of a duty. Besides, substitution in cookery is impossible. Mock turtle is all very well in its way; but it is not the real thing. And so, if a dish of nightingales, tongues has to be served up, nothing will suffice for the purpose but the real and genuine article; whereas, when dress is concerned, it is quite possible, as Lady Burdett Coutts points out, to produce a fabric of the loom that shall not only rival, but actually surpass, Nature's most exquisite products. Point lace is more wonderfully and mathematically beautiful than the daintiest gossamer ever yet spun by spider: Genoa velvet is softer and more lustrous than the thickest seal-skin; and our grandmothers knew of embroidered dresses the weird and strange fancies of which—where each leaflet in the flowers and feather in the birds was wrought by skilled hands—must have eclipsed a hundredfold the most glowing humming-bird tolette that ever yet left the *atelier* of a Parisian *modiste*. 'I cannot but ask those,' says Lady Burdett Coutts, 'who regulate the constantly varying fashions, whether they could not and would not rather encourage the delicate designs of pattern in the riband trade, now much wanting support, or the beautiful art work in artifical flowers which gives bread to many and many a toiling hand—in short, any of those multiform devices payment for which brings humble comforts to humble homes, and to encourage which would scatter the means of enjoyment abroad—that a mode of ornamentation which must suggest a bloodstain on the delicate hat or zap, and has silenced the joy-song in the breast of a fluttering, harmless creature. Why not rather encourage the imitation of the pretty creatures in silk or jewelry, which would scarcely rival the birds' hues in life, but the brilliancy and beauty of which are quickly dulled when the spirit has left the wonderful structure the Creator gave for its body?' We do not see anything that we, on our part, can add to these simple, kindly, outspoken words."

THE TAJ MAHAL AT AGRA.

A hundred miles from Delhi, at Agra, rises one of the fairest monuments of selfish love and of a cruel promise. The beautiful and beloved wife of Shah Jehan, the mightiest of earthly kings, died in 1631, nor could the wealth of India or the power of an absolute rule save the life of the being most dear to the Grand Mogul, the fair Moon-taj-i-mahal. As she died she uttered the request that her husband would provide for her a suitable monument. Thoughtless and full of the common vanities of life, she scarcely reflected that the execution of her wish must be paid for from the poor earnings of the mothers and daughters of Hindostan, that tears would be shed in thousands of cottages, that children would be pinched and starved, and the aged harassed and disheartened, to provide for the cost of her marvelous tomb. Too seldom, indeed, do any of us look to the results of our actions, or are more careful than the dying queen to limit our wishes by a philanthropic rule. In his passionate grief Shah Jehan pressed on the building of a mausoleum to his consort with a barbaric indifference to the sufferings of his people. Twenty thousand laborers, it is said, were employed upon the work for twenty years. All India groaned with toil and taxation. The Taj Mahal, for so the tomb is called, rose at last to a wonderful perfection. It is the most beautiful and the richest of all the testimonials of a selfish affection to its lost object, the finest architectural device of sorrow, love, and death. A garden, as is usual, in most Oriental palaces and tombs, surrounds the spot where sleeps the Eastern queen; the cypress waves, the orange, the lemon, the banyan, and the palm spread their foliage around; fountains play along every avenue, and glitter in the air; and all the charms of Shiraz and Cashmere are said to be imitated if not surpassed in the gardens of Taj Mahal. In the midst of the solemn beauty of the natural decorations, in front of the great gate, and looking down upon the sacred Jumna, springs up the mausoleum itself A platform of shining marble, one minaret at each corner of wonderful loveliness, and the central shrine crowned with its glittering crescent two hundred and sixty feet high, are wrought into that rare perfection of form and decoration to which only Hindoo craftsmen could attain. The marble, the gold, the precious stones, are melted into fruits and flowers, and woven into designs that surpass the labors of the pencil or the dream of poetry. Yet it is within, beneath the central minaret, in a chamber richer and grander than royal palace ever knew, that the Oriental fancy finds its chief display. The marble-latticed windows lend a pensive light, the floors are sown with jewels, and the cenotaph of the fair and feeble mortal for whom all this wasteful toil was given rises like an apparition of beauty behind the lace-work of a marble screen. Yet in all this rich effect of Oriental fancy one misses perhaps the stronger traits of Western genius. A single figure on the mousoleum of Halicarnassus, cloven by the powerful chisel of Scopas, must surpass it all, and all the wealth and power of Shah Jehan could not awake the immortal fire that glows in the friezes of Phidias.—[Harper's Magazine.

YOUNG GIRLS INITIATION INTO WASHINGTON LIFE.

[Wash. Cor. N. Y. Post.]

On none who indulge in so-called "society" does its blight fall so heavily as on the young girls. Take any one of them fresh from the wholesome regimen of a quiet home among the eastern hills, or on the western prairies. She is impulsive, impatient of restraint, inexperienced, galled a little by school discipline, with attractions enough to invite, and in a position to reciprocate attention, and she has just arrived at the most sensitive and impressive part of her moral and physical existence. Consider her daily career. She dresses for an indigestible breakfast at ten o'clock, followed by a fashionable luncheon party, which ends in a dance. A second toilet for afternoon calls, at many of which she dances again. A third toilet for a dinner party, and still a fourth for the german, which lasts till the gray morning light, and includes intense heat, draughts of cold air, heavy supper, to say no more. Sunday graciously intervenes, but one can hardly make amends in twelve hours for a week's dissipation. Moreover, calling is always *en regle* Sunday evening; and there are quiet little teas, where the appetite is sanctified by terapin and divers French dishes.

Soon hollow circles begin to form around her eyes; then the beautiful color which alternately kindled and waned in her cheeks goes out altogether; and at last she finds that, even if she stay in bed till noon, she is not rested, for sleep is denied her. Then, though the first suggestion of the kind was repugnant to her, she gradually experiments on the virtues of bella donna; she learns the arts of red and white powders, and the secret of charcoal pencils. In the beginning she practices slyly, and seems ashamed even before her mirror; but ere long she becomes brazenly indifferent as to painted lips and brows, and cheeks that simulate the blushes they no longer know. More yet! Champagne—she takes it to "strengthen" her; chloral—to woo sleep. Her highest ambition is now a german favor; her only standard, dress; her most innocent emotion, vanity. Physically, morally and intellectually she is stunted and warped,

A CHINESE WOOING.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Fashionable circles at Shangai have recently found abundant food for gossip in an exciting incident of which a Chinese General is the hero. This warrior, after having reaped his laurels by defending the Mohammedans in Yunan, happened to be struck with one of the Celestial beauties whom he saw while passing Shanghai on his way to Peking. Unfortunately this young lady was the daughter of a distinguished personage, and was affianced to a wealthy Chinese. This only inflamed the passion of the aged warrior, who, by a liberal distribution of presents, gained the confidence of several persons belonging to the young lady's household, and, what was still better, of her mother. It only remained for him, in order to ensure the success of the elopement, to secure the passive co-operation of the police, and this he was enabled to do by judicious arrangements with a tapao, once a member of the municipal police, who undertook to 'make it right' with his former colleagues. So, at the appointed time, the General was enabled to carry the young lady off from her house, and 'the happy couple,' embarking in a richly decorated sampan which was lying in the river, got off safely to Soochow. The marriage does not appear, however, to have been a happy one, for the General has written to the fiance, offering to return him his wife and to pay a good round sum to be rid of her. The General's influence will be sufficiently strong to protect him from punishment, but the tapao who 'made it right' with the police will probably suffer for his share in the offence of separating two affianced persons—which is visited with severe penalties in China and most Eastern countries."

HOW A CAT WON A WAGER.

A number of persons were in the American House billiard saloon last night, when a man came in with a cat in his arms. A momentary wonder was expressed as to what the companionship meant, as men are not in the habit of going around with cats in their arms. The observers had not long to wait, as the cat-carrier exclaimed: "Bet anybody this cat will carry a bottle of ale ten feet." Somebody, either doubting that pussy would perform the feat or willing to see it done, took the bet. Two chalk lines were made on the floor, the bottle was produced and the performance began. The bottle was placed on one mark and the cat was to carry it to the other. Seizing the tail the man hung the animal by over the bottle. Obeying her head down pulse, the cat grabbed a known impulsively with her fore feet. the bottle The man then walked over the chalk mark, and the cat, clinging desperately to the bottle, carried it along the floor to the specified distance. The wager was won.—[Miners' Journal.

VARIETIES.

BEECHER, Illinois, petitions for a change of name.

THE whole Baptist population of the United States is now estimated at 8,000,000.

MR. BEECHER must begin to realize that his position is pre-CARY-ous.—[Colbert.

AN advertisement in the London Times reads: "Dear Tom—Come immediately if you see this. If not, come on Sunday.

IT is said that the announcements of the Emperor of China's death and the decapitation of his chief physician were made simultaneously.

AT a recent masquerade ball in Chicago, one of the city papers says there were enough "Nights" and "Mornings" to make a new month in the calendar.

A FEW minutes spent in looking after furnaces and stoves is said to be the best investment that can be made in the way of insurance against loss of life and property by fire.

A KENTUCKY young lady who promised her grandfather never to marry a certain young man on the face of the earth went through the interesting ceremony in the Mammoth Cave.

A SAVING husband.—"George, dear, don't you think it is rather extravagant of you to eat butter with that delicious jam?" "No, love—economical! Same piece of bread does for both."—[Punch.

A SCHOOL teacher near Allentown, Pa., punished a nine-year old by placing him in a "straddled" posture across two desks, for nearly two hours, causing such a severe strain upon his frame that he could hardly walk home.

SUNDAY SCHOOL teacher to pupil: "Now, my little man, can you explain to us the cause of Adam's fall?" Little man (emphatically): "Yes, sir; 'cause he hadn't any ashes to throw on the sidewalk."

A MISSOURI aspirant to matrimony advertises that he will give three mules to any maiden who will marry him; which gives rise to the question, what respectable married woman would want such a four-in-hand.

IT rarely happens that a death occurs at a funeral. Mr. Symonds of Sangus, Mass., was seized with apoplexy while attending the funeral of a friend, and died instantly. He had celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his wedding the night previous.

A DUEL fought with Enfield rifles, at Willimantic, Conn., two or three days ago, the principals being stimulated by jealousy, was brought to a harmless conclusion by the happy ingenuity of the seconds in loading the rifles with soft bullets made of tallow.

A WESTERN editor, noticing the present of a silver cup to a brother editor, says: "He needs no cup; he can drink from any vessel that contains liquor, whether the neck of a bottle, the mouth of a pickle jar, the spile of a keg, or the bung of a barrel."

AT Dexter Park, Chicago, one day last week, a party of sportsmen were shooting snow birds from a trap, when, one of the birds being crippled in the wing, another from a flock that was passing overhead swooped down, and seizing him carried him out of bounds over the fence.

AN English scientist, by way of experiment, injected absinthe into the veins of some dogs, for which he was fined by an English magistrate for cruelty to animals. Shortly afterwards the French Academy of Sciences awarded him a prize of $500 for his scientific researches.

ANY Lord Mayor who happens to be in office upon the occasion of a Royal wedding or visit, is sure of obtaining knighthood. Mr. Lusk has been made Sir Andrew Lusk because he entertained the Czar of Russia and received Alfred's Muscovite bride. But it cost him £10,000 to secure the prize.

GARNIER, the architect of the new Opera House at Paris, received $138,400 for his connection with the construction of the building. He devoted himself entirely to the work for 15 years, and paid out of his own pocket $16,000 for traveling expenses, while in search of models, marbles, &c.

A PUBLISHER in Dayton, Ohio, advertised by posters Talmage's book, "Old Wells Dug Out." He soon received a note: "Dear Sir: I see you have old wells dug out. I have an old well which needs looking to. Send your man round to 17 La Belle street, and oblige yours, Richard Ford."

SEVERAL rifles used by Daniel Boone in Indian fighting are kept as relics in Kentucky. It is said the owner of each points to the notches on its stock, explains that they are the record of the number of savages shot with the weapon, and repudiates the genuineness of the other six.

A MILFORD, N. H., boy was charged with stealing a gold pen, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Reform School. A young girl has since been detected stealing from the same store, and the identical pen which the boy was said to have stolen was found in her possession. The boy is to be pardoned.

"KATE" writes from Brooklyn for the purpose of advising gentlemen to study the art of sitting gracefully in a chair. She says that most men seem to be at war with their lower limbs when in the company of ladies, and betray a consciousness of awkwardness by constantly changing position.

A LITTLE girl braids the hair of one who sat in front of her, instead of studying, when the teacher remarks: "Home is the place for arranging hair, not here. What would you think to see me braiding my hair in school?" Presently Susan's hand is raised, and the teacher, supposing she wishes to ask some question about the lesson, nods, when she hears the following. "Mary says your hair is false, and you wouldn't dare to do it here!"

ALDERMEN ROGERS and Morris are members of the Common Council of St. Louis. At about every meeting within a year each has called the other a liar. Finally Mr. Rogers used a more offensive epithet in the heat of an argument, and Mr. Morris knocked him off his seat into a waste-paper basket. They were at once arranged before the chairman, censured, and fined $10 each. Mr. Rogers then began calling the Chairman unhandsome names, and was arrested, after which the Council adjourned in disorder.

Weekly Post.

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1875.

THE Commercial virtually acknowledges that the Radicals cannot elect a Governor this fall. This fact has been apparent ever since November last.

THE Commercial objects to the limited voting system of Buckalew; this is base ingratitude, as its first fruits was a Republican Supreme Judge in the State when the Democracy had a majority.

THE Southern people seem to have taken greater interest this year in the celebration of Washington's birthday than those of the North. Beyond the display by the military, and the closing of banks, no other notice was taken of this national holiday in this region; but then Washington was a Southern man and a rebel.

FROM all appearances Grant does not find the Louisiana matter to be the most pleasant thing in the world. Even Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye could not find any tenable grounds for justifying the unconstitutional interference of the military, under the direction of the Administration, with the legally elected Legislature of that State.

THE Democratic members of Congress are laboring with commendable zeal to get through the appropriation bills and advance the legislation necessary for keeping the machinery of government in running order, so as to avoid an extra session, whilst the Radicals are holding caucuses to force political measures ahead, which must result in an extra session and additional taxation.

THE Gazette has got its Washington Bureau at work now in manufacturing "backbone." That part of the machinery works vigorously, and breathes of war and fury like a regular volcano—in fact, it gives forth strong symptoms of the jim-jams. His effusions look funny in conjunction with the Poland-Arkansas report and the two reports from Louisiana. By the way, we would be pleased to hear the Gazette's views on the two Louisiana reports. Does it agree with Hoar's Committee that the Conservative members of the Legislature have been unjustly deprived of their seats?

SOME idiotic quill driver corresponding with the Gazette from Washington city, is perfectly certain there will be another rebellion unless Grant has the privilege of suspending the *habeas corpus* whenever he pleases and wherever it suits him. If there is anything one thing more than another calculated to get up a first class war, it would be to have Grant try it on in a few Northern States like New York, Ohio or Indiana about election time. As for the impoverished South, he don't require an act of Congress to suspend the *habeas corpus* as long as he has the use of the telegraph and Gen. Sheridan.

A VERY funny thing happened at the Gazette office the other night. When Mr. Wheeler made his great blunder of quoting Mr. Cox of Kentucky as S. S. Cox of New York, on the subject of military interference, the dispatch came in three separate sections, the first and second containing the Radical side, and the third Mr. Cox's explosion of the Radical wind-bag. The first two sections of the dispatch were set up double leaded with flaming head lines: "Sunset Cox Vanquished—Mr. Wheeler gets him in a tight place—He advocates Military Government in 1856," etc. When the third section of the dispatch was received there was sorrow in the Gazette office as there was on the Radical side of the House. The whole thing was "killed" along with the stunning head lines, and not a word of it appeared in the Gazette the next morning.

DIVIDED REPUBLICAN COUNSEL.

The old adage, that in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, does not at present appear to be happily exemplified in the case of the Republican leaders; for in their caucuses, and their congressional propositions, there is not only a great lack of wisdom, but an abundant want of unanimity. We cannot express surprise, for it is precisely what we prognosticated years ago as the finality of Radicalism in these United States; but it is well to glance at the later causes, which are now operating to prevent wise or unanimous action on the part of this condemned party. The primary, overshadowing cause of the downfall of Radical Republicanism may easily be traced to the utter lack of principle which has marked its proceedings, from the beginning. From this have followed all the political evils which have afflicted our country, and which the people are now rightfully ascribing to their true source, namely, the personal, domineering, and mercenary conduct of the Radical party manipulators, from the President down; in the Cabinet, in both branches of Congress, and throughout every department and in every appointment out of which money was to be made. Money, money, money. This has been the bane, and which has led to the numerous personal favoritisms and unjust acts of the Administration, reaching out through every State and Territory, embracing the highest and the lowest offices; all without the least intention of performing one single act of statesmanship looking to the real good, or to the real prosperity of the country.

The keenest men of the party know very well what is the matter, but such knowledge, instead of being a cure, is the very cause of the present divided counsels. Possibly even Grant, himself, may have an inkling of the truth, which, to others is indeed quite palpable; but here, lies the trouble; while all perceive, or may, if they will open their eyes that the people, all over the Union, have become disgusted with the maladministration of the government, it is very difficult to decide how by the Radical party it is to be remedied. Crimination, and recrimination, on the part of the disagreeing political leaders and press, though natural, under the circumstances, being indeed inevitable, offers no solution of the difficulty. Further party misrepresentation, is not only injurious, but ridiculous. The recent effort of Senator Conkling to make wrong appear to be right, and to white-wash the absurd Louisiana conduct of President Grant, is only a boomerang, which will yet crack his own pate.

The political game of Radical deception, so long successful, because it was not generally understood, is no longer available to the extent it was carried a few years back. One by one, as the people have opportunity, the unscrupulous politicians are repudiated, and put out of office; but they let go reluctantly: they step down and out with a very bad grace. Grant said not long ago that the "party must unload;" little knowing or surmising what kind of unloading would take place when the popular hand, as it has, should take hold of the business. Grant knew one thing, very well; namely, that at the last Presidential election, he, personally, was necessary, to save the party. No one who has had a clear insight into the political problem of the past few years, can doubt that this was so.

The mistake which Grant has since made, is, in laying the flattering unction to his soul, that he can still save it, and save himself as its head by means of a Third Term—a thing hitherto unknown in American history. A good party, laboring honestly for the general welfare, would hesitate to encourage the dangerous innovation; how much more alarming to the country when a condemned and dishonest party seeks to maintain itself in power by disregarding the time-honored safe-guards of our political freedom. The good men of the Republican organization, shrink from this new proposition, as one fraught with danger; while even the bad and bitter partizan leaders hesitate, through fear of its ignominious failure. In such an emergency, divided counsels are inevitable. Grant, advised by such men as Shepherd, who has grown immensely and suddenly rich, in a most remarkable manner, seem determined to fight it out on that line. Grant to be sure has nothing to lose in the game. If he don't go in for his Third Term, he knows that no one else will do it for him; and if he is not a candidate, he won't be elected; and if he is, he will be defeated. Less than a prophet can see as much. How about the men all over the country who think that Grant's present office holders have been in long enough? Will they all vote for Grant? Not unless he promises them offices. Then how about the present office holders? Such questions only lead to more divided counsels.

Such is the final end of Grantism.

POPULAR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The bill now up in Congress professing to give the election of President to the people, is the most complete farce that has ever been seriously put before the world. A more ingenious contrivance for preventing the people from choosing the President could hardly be imagined.

True, it proposes to let the people vote in districts in each State. This would be well enough if the people are allowed to do so in such a way as that the majority of popular votes—a majority in the whole Union, should elect the President.

It proposes nothing of the sort. It proposes to give two electoral votes to each State. The little State of Rhode Island and the little State of Delaware and each one of the brood of little rotten borough States, made in order to furnish materials for the manufacture of United States Senators! is to have as powerful a voice as the populous State of New York or the great State of Pennsylvania. Each State; two votes.

This is not all. If there is a tie in a State, two men having the same number of votes, then the vote of that whole State is to be lost; the people of that State, though they may be millions, and numbering more than a dozen carpet-bag Senators—manufacturing rotten borough States, are to stand back and have no say in the election for President.

The bill, when its title is arranged should read "a bill for enabling a few unscrupulous politicians to prevent the majority of the people of the United States from choosing the person who shall be their President."

WHAT A SPECTACLE.

A whole people held in suspense, and actually in dread, lest something terribly injurious to their best interests should be enacted before their eyes by a wilful President or a trembling Republican majority in Congress, or by some vile combination between the two.

The desire of retaining political power, and with it the full swing of the profitable patronage flowing from an unscrupulous use of his elevated position, overrides all other considerations with Grant, but it is reasonably presumable that some of the members of his party have higher and more honorable aspirations. Recent discussions in Congress prove that there are Republican Senators, and members of the House, who are thoroughly disgusted with the foolish and wicked attempts of the red hot Radical leaders to subvert our Government, turning it into a den of thieves.

The Third Term, for Grant, which was actually ridiculed by a large portion of the Republican leaders and presses, is now looked upon quite complacently by many as the only possible way of holding on to the loaves and fishes. Grant threatens, prevaricates, falsifies, contradicts himself. Grant, goes into Congress, and lobbies, like any Congressional huckster, to carry his own personal measures. Grant, pretending that he wants Congress to interfere and relieve him from personal responsibility, would be willing to cut off the right hand of his best friends, if they would only let him have his own way, with his Sheridan to act for him. Congress, pretending to desire light and truth upon our Southern difficulties—all created by themselves and Grant, deliberately sets aside and ignores the light and the truth laid before them by their own chosen committees.

What a spectacle, indeed. A great party, overwhelmingly in the majority during ten years; with a vast revenue, derived from grievous taxation, and from our people's commerce; with nearly a million of ignorant, obedient voters boldly announced to be at their beck and call; yet dragging our country into bankruptcy and national disgrace.

Has the world ever witnessed the like? Never; in all history its counterpart cannot be found. This, so called great party, foisted itself, its policy, upon our country at a period when it was easy to do it; at the close of a terrible war which had exhausted our revenues of every description, and brought death and misery into hundreds of thousands of families, North and South. Then began the reign of Radicalism. Then began the unbridled license which has since culminated in universal public demoralization. Virginia was divided into two States; rotten borough States were created, whereby more power could be grasped in Congress; Democrats were unjustly denied seats; carpet-bag sycophants were admitted to places once honored by honest men; nine hundred thousand ignorant voters were employed as engines to break down law and order in the South, to uphold robbery and rapine, and to destroy Southern credit; fairly elected Governors were forcibly thrust out, and men put in who were not elected at all; and, at last, this party, by its great military leader, President Grant, coolly sends the American army into the Legislative hall of a free State, and, Cromwell-like, thrusts out whom he will. And now this party, and this man who saved its miserable life at the last Presidential election, dare to stand up before the people of this down trodden land, and ask to be invited to a Third Term.

Barnum has had some grand and striking spectacles in his day, which have made the world stare; but never in his highest flights of a great showman's imagination, has it entered into his mind to conceive of such a spectacle as Grant proposes to exhibit. The spectacle of the very man who has been guilty of so many deliberate breaches of his great public trust, unblushingly presenting himself before the American people and asking them to elect him for a Third Term. The queen bee has become crazy, and gone outside of the hive; well may the Republican bees swarm, and look around for a new ruler of their crowd. The buzzing begins to be loud; it will be louder yet, after the force of this infamous Radical Congress is destroyed as it soon will be by its adjournment—never to be restored. Our people are patient; but they are aroused.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE BACKBONE.

The backbone factory in the city, is likely to go into liquidation on account of the unsatisfactory marterial furnished to members of Congress. Never since the war began has there been such an exhibition of let down as developed within the past few weeks by the Republican leaders, which includes the period which the Gazette contracted to supply backbone.

The first Committee of Radicals sent to New Orleans, which was to sustain Grant and Morton, by reporting outrages and frauds on the part of the Conservatives, perhaps had not read the "oldest" as carefully as they should have done and might therefore stand excused in reporting dead against the Republican rule in Louisiana and denouncing the bayonet policy of the Administration; but what are we to think of the second committee of Radicals sent to correct the errors of the first and with special admonitions to stand up for the party or everything was lost? The Gazette had full sweep at that Committee and boasted of having inspired it with backbone enough to rescue the party from disgrace. But the second is like unto the first, only a little more so. The report is before the country and the average citizen is now a juryman. What the verdict will be there can be no doubt. We reprint the following extract as a specimen:

"Very great complaint was made by the Conservatives who specified with the proof of 5,200 cases of conceded false registration in New Orleans alone; and those Conservatives who had been co-operating to a joint party committee to secure a fair registration gave up to the effort in despair. The census of 1870, the correctness of which is not impeached, showed 87,076 whites and 86,913 colored males over twenty-one years of age. All statistics and evidence before us indicated no change in this proportion in favor of the colored voters yet the registration of colored voters exceeded by four thousand the total number of colored adult males returned by the census while the registration of the white voters was ten thousand less."

MINOR NOTES.

THE press of Delaware are commenting on the fact that the present legislature of that state, by some strange accident, contains not a single lawyer.

FIVE men of the name of John Smith are members of the Arkansas Legistature, and the coincidence is said at times to be a serious impediment to the routine of legistation.

A MONTANA editor bemoans the calamities of 1874 in the following touching strain: "First, that Beecher business; then the grasshoppers, then the Democratic victories, and now an increased tax on whisky. What is this poor country coming to?"

THE publishers of the Terre Haute (Ind.) newspapers have entered into an agreement not to publish any legal notice of any kind, except sheriffs' sales, unless the cash accompanies the advertisement, and to forfeit the sum of $100 for every violation of the contrart.

A RECENT decision of the Patent Office indicates that no more patents for medical compounds will be granted. The examiner refuses a patent, first, because the applicant had not invented or discovered anything; second, because the alleged invention was not useful; and, third, because the production of this and similar preparations is a mere matter of skill.

PROFESSOR BONAMY PRICE, of Oxford, England, in a letter to a gentleman in Chicago says: "A nice mess in Louisiana; it has greatly damaged the reputation of American institutions in England. One thing always strikes me—the conservatism of America. Such a deed in England would have turned every man into a rampant Radical," that is to say, a rampant opponent of Grant's scheme of Louisiana administration.

A REMARKABLE mortality has prevailed among members of Congress during the last three months. Three members-elect have died since November last—Mr. Allen, of New York; Mr. McMillan, of Georgia, and Mr. Head, of Tennessee. In addition, four members of the present House have died—Messrs. Crocker and Hooper of Massachusetts, Hersey of Maine, and Rice of Illinois—and to those named must be added the recent death of Senator Buckingham.

THE Cleveland Herald, Republican, says of the proposed enactment of the Force bill: "Hence this bill, which suspends the habeas corpus at the will of the President, will not meet with popular sympathy. It will even excite ten-fold more prejudice than would be the case where it made a certainty that President Grant would not be a candidate for re-election, as, besides the natural jealousies its features create, there is added that terrible suspicion that it is enacted for the very purpose of re-electing the President."

THE $1,000 prize offered by Manager Myers of the Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Chicago, for the best set of plans and specifications for a fire-proof cottage has been awarded to a Mr. A. J. Smith upon his plans for a one-story house to cost not more than $1,200, a two-story house to cost not more than $1,700, and a two-story store and a dwelling to cost only $3,600. Mr. Myers now expresses himself as prepared to lend money to persons desiring to erect buildings upon the general plan of construction adopted by the committee.

THE President's last message in respect to Arkansas was regarded by Conservative Republicans, no less than by Democratic members of Congress, to be either a drunken freak of a military command. The feeling in Washington was of amazement, succeeded by indignation, and it looks as if a proper rebuke will be administered by the adoption of the Poland report. It was understood that Mr Poland seriously resented the character of the message as in the very face of his own recommendations, and that a bitter breach between the former friends has been the result.—Courier-Journal.

SENATOR-ELECT Andrew Johnson told a correspondent of the St. Louis Republican recently that he had no doubt whatever about President Grant's third term purposes. He did not know anything about the details, personal or otherwise, of the situation at Washington, because he had been there but very little, and had his mind occupied with other affairs while there. But so far as he was able to judge, from his knowledge of Grant as a man and as a politician, he thought there was no end to the number of terms he would take if he could get them—in fact there was no end to anything Grant would take if he could get it.

A CURIOUS discussion has arisen upon the subject whether or not certain infectious diseases can be disseminated by post—whether or not, for instance, the contagion of scarlet fever, or scarlatina (the most usual form of the malady as now witnessed), can be conveyed by correspondence through the mails. Instances are produced in England, in one of which a medical man was stricken down with scarlet-fever conveyed by a newspaper. In another instance, scarlatina was transmitted to a child through the medium of Christmas cards. In the third case, a child died after twelve hours of illness, that had only played awhile with a letter received through a post from a house where an infant had just deceased of this plague.

ANOTHER outrage upon the colored people of Mississippi. A negro has been seized and deprived of his liberty, and consequently of his right to vote, merely because he had attempted to wreck a railway train by placing obstructions on the track. The railway company should at once be proclaimed banditti. Has it come to this, that a peaceable and orderly colored citizen cannot place a few trifling obstruction upon a railway track without incurring persecution and violence? This is the result of permitting white Mississippians to form treasonable organizations under the transparent guise of railway companies.—The World.

THE Boston Advertiser, referring to Senator Boutwell's assertion in his recent speech on Louisiana that "these days are only less serious and threatening than were those of 1860-61," says:

"Remembering the spirit in which Abraham Lincoln and John A. Andrew treated the problems left unsettled by the war, we venture to say that those heroes and martyrs of the Republican cause would have put no such construction on the events transpiring at the South. They would have seen the difference between the righteous exasperation against corrupt and oppressive local administration and a treasonable revolt against the Constitution: between a natural desire to substitute a rule of intelligence and honesty of their own choosing, for one of ignorance and villany put over them, as they believe by force and fraud."

THE St. Louis Democrat, Administration, does not hesitate to express its notions about the Butler-Pinchback business. It says:

What a ridiculous falsehood it is for Butler or Pinchback to pretend that the exclusion of this colored individual from the Senate is because of his color! In that same body already sits one colored member from Mississippi; another, Revels, was admitted years ago; and still another, Bruce, will take his seat on the 4th of March without objection. The sole ground on which Pinchback was rejected is that the Legislature and State Government from which he derives his claim to a seat were never legally elected, and the Senate knows it. Let Mr. Butler stop his canting demagogism about the colored vote; the Republican party has been fooled too much by him, and other such men, into efforts to catch this, or that, or the other class of vote. It is high time for the party to begin looking after, not the German vote nor the Irish vote, nor the colored vote, but the people's vote.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THERE are twenty-two prisoner in the Mercer county jail.

A READING machinest has turned an iron shaving thirty-one feet long.

EASTON is said to have the best Borough fire department in the State.

THE Union Fire Company of Lebanon will celebrate the ninty-fifth anniversary of its organization on Monday next.

THE butchers of Sharon last week reduced the price of meat three cents per pound, selling the best pork or beefsteak at twelve cents.

THE valuable library of Hon. C. L. Ward, of Towanda, has been donated by his heirs to Lafayette college at Easton. It contains 13,000 volumes.

THE First ward, McKeesport, has a one eyed constable, the Second ward has a Squire with a single eye to justice and the Third ward two one armed Councilmen.

EMORY Brother, jobbing for Bond & Company, lumber merchants of Emporium, Cameron county, have already banked nearly 3,000,000 feet of logs.

NINE years ago an undertaker made a coffin for a man in Washington township, Berks county. The man still lives and the grave receptable occupies a place under his bed.

MRS. MILLER an aged lady of 93, died at the residence of her son, Elias Miller, at Madisonburg, Centre county, on Monday 8th inst. She was probably the oldest lady in Brush valley.

MR. JOHN H. BUCKWALTER, of Charleston township, Chester county, shot a large grey eagle on Saturday week, as it flew over his premises. This monarch of the air measured seven feet from tip to tip of its wings.

A SLEIGHING party from Trout Run on their way to Bodine station, Lycoming county was precipitated over an embankment about one hundred feet high a few evenings ago and strange to say not one member of the party was injured.

AT last accounts about one hundred and fifty new members had been received in the Beaver Falls M. E. Church since the commencement of the protracted meetings which still continue with unabated success.

AN old and respected citizen of West Chester, Thomas Warrington, residing on Walnut street, committed suicide on Saturday week, by cutting his throat with a razor. The unfortunate man was driven out of his mind by the agony accompanying severe sickness.

OIL producers generally are in a state of suspense, pending news from two recently completed "test" wells. These are on the Duffy farm, Donegal township, Butler county, and on the Thompson farm, in the northwest corner of Clearfield township. They are both down to a depth of about 1,450 feet, and reported to be in the sand.

THE Mechanicsburg Journal says: Mr. John Zearing exhibited to us on Tuesday a perfectly formed egg found inside of another egg, the first that has ever come under our notice. The outer egg was of the usual size, and was also perfectly formed with the white and yolk. The one inside was, of course, much smaller, and imbedded in the white of the other.

A FEW days since an infant child, eighteen months old the daughter of Albert Rhorer, Shoemakertown, was burned to death. While the mother was absent on an errand the clothes of the child took fire and on her return she was horrified at the sight before her. She at once extinguished the flames, but in addition to the burning, the child had inhaled the flames and after suffering great agony died the same night.

SAYS the Scranton Times; Samuel Miller, a farmer from Blakely, on Tuesday night, between 9 and 11:30 p. m., at the hotel of Geo. Kinback & Co., in this city, devoured the following edibles: Seven and one quarter pounds of beef-steak, twenty-five soft boiled eggs, ten large sized pickles, nine slices of bread and butter, one-half pound of crackers, and two oyster stews. In the meantime he drank eleven and one-half pint mugs of coffee, and about fifteen glasses of beer.

ON Wedesday last Major Unpeher, of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, was accidentally poisioned. He had been to Greensburg to have filled two prescriptions, one of which was poisonous, and which he took by mistake. He died a few hours after taking the dose. The deceased was fifty years of age, and was a member of the old Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. He had just taken out a life insurance policy for $11,000, but this is invalid as no medical examination had been made.

HARRISBURG.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, February 22, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The resolution indorsing and instructing Pennsylvania Senators and Congressmen to vote for a subsidy to the Texas and Pacific Railroad passed—yeas, 23; nays, 6.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Act authorizing certain cities of the Commonwealth to regulate sewer charges by ordinance of Council.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Act to create a State Board of Health for the protection of life and health, and to prevent the spread of diseases in the Commonwealth.

COURT STENOGRAPHERS.

A supplementary act to authorize the appointment of stenographers in the several courts, presenting their duties and fixing compensation.

FINANCIAL.

Act to authorize State banks to surrender their charters for the purpose of organizing National banks under the provisions of the several acts of Congress.

Act relating to the punishment of persons writing threatening letters.

BAIL IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Act relating to bail in criminal cases taken by Mayors, Deputy Mayors and Aldermen, requiring them to record in the information the residence of persons taken as bail, the location and extent of their property.

ACT EXEMPTING PIANOS FROM LEVY.

Act to exempt pianos leased or hired, from levy, sale and execution for distress for rent.

Act authorizing President Judges to appoint a reporter.

Act to protect children of the Commonwealth in their rights to acquire useful trades.

STREET PAVING.

Act relative to the pavement of streets in cities, providing the manner of payment therefor.

Act relating to judicial sales and the preservation of liens or mortgages.

A supplementary act regulating the election of Secretary of Internal Affairs, defining his duties and fixing his salary.

PROPOSED INSURANCE TAX.

Act authorizing cities of the Commonwealth to levy and collect a tax not exceeding one per cent. upon premiums received by fire insurance companies incorporated and doing business in said cities, for the support of the paid fire department of said city.

PROPOSED POLL TAX.

Act in relation to taxes on trades, professions and occupations, substituting a poll tax in lieu thereof.

REMOVAL OF COUNTY SEATS.

Act to provide a mode for the removal of county seats, sale of old county buildings and the erection of new ones.

COSTS IN FELONY CASES.

A supplementary act relating to the payment of costs of cases of felony, authorizing said county to collect the same from the party convicted.

Act amending the third section of the act defining what shall constitute a legal holiday.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The certificates of election of W. K. Alexander, a Democratic member from Centre, Joseph B. Conrad from Berks, John Birch from Washington and Andrew W. Bell from Armstrong, were read.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Washington's farewell address was read in commemoration of his birthday.

LOCAL OPTION.

Petitions from citizens of Tarentum, Butler, Crawford, Fayette and Mercer counties against the repeal of local option were presented.

RAILROAD ENCROACHMENTS.

A petition asking protection from the encroachment of railroads in setting on fire fences, &c., was referred to the Railroad Committee.

Act to regulate the assessment and collection of taxes.

Also, to fix a standard of weight for bark.

Act in relation to the taxes on trades, professions and occupations, substituting a small tax in lieu thereof.

STATE TREASURY UNEXPENDED BALANCES.

Also to require the unexpended balances of the State Treasury to be applied to the monthly payment of the State debt

Also to prevent the unlicensed sale of merchandise at auction in cities, and unlicensed auctioneers.

A joint resolution providing for the payment of expenses, serving a writ of election, fill vacancies in the counties of Washington, Berks, Centre, Arming and Philadelphia.

BILLS READ IN PLACE.

Act making it unnecessary to prove the knowledge and viciousness of part owners of vicious dogs in order to recover damages.

DUTIES OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Act relating to the duties of school directors of the State, requiring the auditing of their accounts.

Act providing for the payment of Commissioners that divided the city into election districts.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. HAYS—A supplementary act in relation to building and loan associations.

Also, authorizing appeals in cases of summary conviction.

DIVISION OF CITIES.

Mr. LONG—A supplementary act dividing cities into five classes. It provides that all cities of over 300,000 shall constitute first class, all over 100,000 second, all over 50,000 third, all over 25,000 fourth, all below 25,000 fifth class.

Mr. LARGE—An act repealing the act relating to roads in Elizabeth township.

JUDICIAL.

Act relating to duties of President Judges.

Mr. GRAHAM—Act making an appropriation to support the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

Mr. PLUMMER—Act allowing all persons confined in prisons, &c, to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience.

FIXING MAXIMUM RATES OF TOLL FOR PIPE LINES.

Mr. ALLEN—Act relating to parties engaged in transportation by pipe line of crude and refined petroleum oil, establishing maximum rates of toll, preventing pooling earnings, prohibiting combinations, abatements, rebates and drawbacks.

Act relating to the selling of liquor and the granting of licenses.

Mr. HAYS—Act cutting down salaries and abolishing pasters, folders and other officers.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Act appointing a State Board of Managers for the Centennial.

STATE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. SMITH (Berks) called up the resolution for an investigation into the State Treasury, requesting the Senate to concur in the same, amended to include McGrath, Kemble and Mackey.

Considerable party feeling existed and was displayed. A strong effort was made to defeat the resolution.

Motions to adjourn and postpone were made, but voted down. Republicans left the House to prevent a quorum.

The resolution of investigation was finally passed.

The Speaker appointed the following committee: Messrs. Reighard, Gunster, Smith (Berks), Wise, Embick, Chrisman and Bailey.

THE CASE OF RINGGOLD.

The resolution authorizing the Committee on Elections to investigate the case of Mr. Ringgold, of Philadelphia, whose seat was contested, was taken up again. The action of the House was attempted to be thwarted by members leaving. The Speaker ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to close the doors. The call of the House was ordered. One hundred and fifty answered to their names. The resolution was then adopted by the following vote: Yeas, 79; nays, 26.

The House adjourned at 11:30 P. M.

HARRISBURG, February 23, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were introduced.

By Mr. NEWMEYER, act relating to gauging domestic and distilled spirits or liquors.

By Mr. McNEILL, a supplement to various acts relative to stays on execution;

ACT FOR WITHDRAWAL OF BOROUGHS FROM CITIES AFTER CONSOLIDATION.

By Mr. WOOD (Allegheny,) act providing for the withdrawal from corporate limits of cities of second class of boroughs consolidated with said cities under special acts of assembly.

The above bill applies only to cities of the second class. It provides if citizens of any borough consolidated with a city, by a special law are dissatisfied with consolidation at any time within six years after it has been accomplished, they may, by application of fifty citizens and tax payers to the Court of Common Pleas obtain an order for an election in said borough to decide its future municipal relations. If the majority vote against consolidation, the borough becomes a separate municipality with the usual borough officers. A provision is made for the arrangement of their relative indebtedness.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Act authorizing the vacating of streets, lanes and alleys in incorporated boroughs with the consent of town Councils.

CHANGES OF VENUE.

Act relating to authorizing changes of venue in civil causes.

JUDICIAL.

A supplementary act fixing the time when the term of office of Judges of the Supreme Court and other Judges learned in the law shall commence.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The Governor appointed the following Notaries Public: Samuel K. Clark, of Clarion; Robert Galloway, Jr., of Connellsville, Fayette county.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at four o'clock.

A supplementary act dividing the cities of the State into three classes.

Act regulating the passage of ordinances.

Act providing for contracts of supplies and work for said cities.

ACT RELATIVE TO CITIES OF THE THIRD CLASS.

Act authorizing the increase of indebtedness, the creation of a sinking fund and to redeem the same, defining the punishment of certain offences, and providing for the incorporation of the government of cities of the third class, approved May 23, 1874, and to provide consolidated school districts was passed finally—yeas, 38; nays, none.

THE PIPE LINE BILL.

The Free Pipe bill, providing for the transportation of oil and natural gas by means of pipe lines, upon second reading, was referred to the Committee on Finance Yeas, 26; nays, 19.

The balance of the session was taken up by considering bills on second reading.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Bell from Armstrong, Mr. Conrad from Berks, new members elected, were sworn in.

Considerable wrangling took place over correcting the Journal so as to have the Treasury investigation begin with, "Include Wm. V. McGrath."

After considerable debate, which was participated in by Messrs. MORGAN (Lawrence), ALLEN (Butler), BROWN (Erie), MITCHELL, MYLIN and others, the Journal was corrected.

THE PENAL LAWS.

The supplementary act to consolidate revise and amend the penal laws of the Commonwealth, further defining the offense of kidnapping and affixing additional penalties thereto, was called up by Mr. BONEY, and read the third time and passed finally.

A bill was read in place to establish a central hospital for the insane.

COMPULSORY NON SUITS.

The act to authorize the entering of compulsory non-suits came up on third reading, and pending its consideration the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following bills were passed finally:

Act directing the manner in which the Courts of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, shall detail one or more of their Judges to hold Courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Session of the peace and validating details heretofore made.

Act to provide a remedy for irregularity in sealing up jury wheels and in custody thereof.

Act removing disabilities prohibiting aliens from purchasing, holding or transmitting real estate in the Commonwealth.

A supplementary act dividing cities of the State into three classes, &c.

Mr. LONG read in place an act assessing and collecting damages on the opening of streets and alleys in cities, taking land for slopes and embankments.

The Committee on Iron and coal reported affirmatively the act repealing the tax on bituminous coal.

Adjourned at six o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at half-past seven o'clock and considered the new county bill in Committee of the whole. Pending discussion at eleven o'clock, the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG February 24, 1875.

THE SENATE.

A bill was introduced by Mr. ANDERSON (Allegheny) to regulate the election of school directors of sub-districts of Pittsburgh.

BILLS ON THIRD READING:

A joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

ACT TO REDUCE LEGISLATIVE MEMBERS DEFEATED.

Mr. JONES offered an amendment that the number of Senators be reduced to thirty-three and the House to one hundred members.

A discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Jones, McKinley and Rowland advocated the adoption of the amendment as ca...

lated to facilitate legislation and promote economy.

Messrs. Rutan, Playford, Wallace, Ermentrout and Chalfant spoke in opposition.

Mr. STANTON moved for a division of the amendment which was agreed to, and a vote on the Senate proposition resulted in yeas, 12; nays, 34.

On the adoption of the joint resolution being substantially amendments to the new Constitution proposed by the State Commission, resulted in yeas, 37; nays, 52.

FINANCIAL.

Act for the incorporation and the regulating of banks of discount and deposit.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Act authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of national guard officers to co-operate with the Centennial Commission for the purpose of securing from other States a representation of their recognized military organizations at the Centennial.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

Notary Public—Alfred J. Treacy of Pittsburgh; M. N. Stauffer of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county; A. J. Marshall, Justice of the Peace, in the township of Darlington, Beaver county.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at three o'clock, in special session, for consideration on its final passage of the bill to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases. The bill was passed by the following vote: Yeas, 26; nays, 18.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The following bills on first reading were read:

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF PASSENGER FARES.

Act to repeal the act to regulate the rates of fare on certain passenger railroads in the county of Allegheny, approved March 1st, 1857.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF RECORDERS.

Act requiring Recorders of deeds to prepare and keep in their respective offices general and direct *absectum* indexes of deeds and mortgages recorded therein.

Act relating to insolvent debtors indebted.

MARITAL.

A supplementary act concerning divorces.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

A supplementary act to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same, and to impose penalties for the illegal increase thereof.

Act in relation to entry and satisfaction of judgments which have been fully paid by the defendant or defendants.

A joint resolution relative to the purchase of a railroad map accompanying the Auditor General's report on railroads and canals.

ACT TO APPOINT CHAPLAINS.

Act to authorize the appointment of Chaplains of the Senate and House providing compensation,

Act to establish a State homeopathic hospital for the insane.

A joint resolution providing three thousand copies of Small's legislative handbook for members.

Act reimbursing G. W. Taylor, of the Soldiers' Orphan School at Phillipsburg, Beaver county.

INSURANCE.

A supplementary act establishing an insurance department,

Act relating to liability of unlicensed agents to receivers of reserve of certain life companies and decrees of appeals therefrom.

Act conferring jurisdiction on Courts of Common Pleas in cases of a mandamus against State officers.

Act to revise, amend and consolidate existing laws for the assessment and collection of State taxes at city, borough and township rates of levies.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at four o'clock.

ALLEGED BRUTALITY IN THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The resolution that a committee of nine be appointed to investigate the alleged charges of ill treament to the inmates of the House of Refuge of Philadelphia, was introduced.

Mr. LUSK read in place an act to enforce penalties for illegal sales of liquors and to punish those obtaining the same.

THE NEW COUNTY BILL.

The new county bill was again called up and was warmly discussed till six o'clock, pending which the House adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at half-past seven o'clock in special session to consider the repeal of the local option law.

Dilatory motions were made and resisted.

An amendment was made that the repealing act shall not take effect until the third Friday in March, 1876, in those counties which voted for local option. Not agreed to. On the amendment the vote stood—yeas, 60; nays, 125.

On the motion to repeal, the vote stood—yeas, 128; nays, 56.

This puts the bill on first reading.

Messrs. MORGAN (Lawrence county), CHRISTY and HENRY LONG made telling speeches in opposition to the passage of the bill. During the debate the House was crowded, being packed with ladies and gentlemen spectators.

The House adjourned at 10:15.

LOUISIANA.

Wheeler's Compromise Adopted by the Conservatives.

NEW ORLEANS, February 24.—The Conservative caucus agreed to accept Wheeler's compromise by a vote of 34 to 33.

The Kellogg house had a stormy session over the proposition to seat the five new members in place of the five members whom it was claimed had sold out to the Democrats. This movement was defeated.

OHIO NEWS.

THERE were twenty-eight divorce cases in the last term of the Tuscarawas county court.

SANDUSKY city has voted in favor of new water works.

IF Stark county had in her treasury $53,726,64 she could pay off all she owes.

THE lumber handled in the Cleveland market during the year 1874 aggregated 170,000,000 feet; the year before 194,448,000 feet.

THE Sixteenth annual Convention of the Ohio Sabbath School Association will be held at Newark, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 8th, 9th and 10th, 1875

THE Steubenvillians are circulating a petition for the reduction of the price of gas from three dollars to two dollars per thousand feet.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1875.

THE SENATE.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed and finally passed.

The Military Appropriation bill was then taken up and also passed, after which the Pension Appropriation bill was considered and also passed.

The Senate took up the Postoffice Appropriation bill. When the clause adopted by the House repealing act of 1872 authorizing the Pacific Mail contract was reached, Mr. West, who had charge of the bill, said the committee reported that provision as it came from the House without recommendation, the matter having been referred to the Judiciary Committee some days ago by a resolution of the Senate.

ATTEMPT TO RESTORE THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to amend so as to strike out the paragraph appropriating $96,800 for additional postage stamps for the Postoffice Department and insert in place thereof a clause providing that all laws and parts of laws repealing the franking privilege be and the same are hereby repealed, and that the franking privilege as it existed prior to the act abolishing the same be and is hereby re-enacted.

Mr. WEST moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to—Yeas, 32; nays, 25, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Boreman, Boutwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Dorsey, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Oglesby, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Shearman, Stockton, Wadleigh, West, Windom, Wright—32.

Nays—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Conover, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, Flanagan, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, McCreery, Merrimon, Pease, Ransom, Robertson, Saulsbury, Spencer, Stevenson, Thurman and Tipton—25.

Mr. THURMAN moved to add an additional section providing that the Congressional Record shall be carried in the mails free of postage.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved so as to provide that all public documents already printed by either House of Congress may pass through the mails free upon the frank of any member of Congress until December 1st, 1875, which amendment was accepted by Mr. Thurman.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to amend so that the Congressional Record or any portion thereof may pass through the mails free. Agreed to.

The question being upon Thurman's amendment as amended, Mr. West moved to lay it on the table. Rejected—yeas, 23, nays, 34.

The amendment of Mr. Thurman was then agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend the fourth section so as to provide that all accounts passed upon by the Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department after July 1, 1876, shall be supervised by the First Comptroller of the Treasury in the same manner as other accounts, and a sufficient number of clerks shall be transferred to the First Comptroller's office from the Auditor's to enable this provision to be carried into effect. Agreed to.

He also submitted an amendment directing the Postmaster General to institute a full inquiry into the workings of all branches of the department and expenditures, with a view to reducing the expenses and report to Congress a schedule of salaries for postmaster and clerks not exceeding the amount paid for similar services in private employ, and also to enquire into the expediency of reducing the number of free delivery cities, and with such other measures of economy as will tend to make the department self-sustaining. Agreed to.

Mr. HAMLIN moved an amendment providing that the salary of the postmaster in the city of New York shall be eight thousand dollars per annum. Agreed to.

Mr. DORSEY submitted as an additional section the Postal Telegraph bill, recently reported to the Senate from the Committeeon Postoffices and Post roads.

Mr. THURMAN said he saw in this bill an assertion of power which made the Government supreme. He saw in it an evidence of that spirit which threatens to confiscate everything with which some of the people of the country are not satisfied. He did not wish to occupy the attention of the Senate in a matter of such importance and would therefore move to lay the amendment on the table. If that should be rejected, he would renew his motion to indefinitely postpone the whole bill, and see if it could be made into a law without and consideration.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.), moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. DORSEY demanded the yeas and nays, but the Senate would not sustain the demand.

The Pacific Mail subsidy matter was again taken up. After a long debate, during which Messrs. Bayard and Morton spoke against repeal it was finally agreed that the bill should be considered as completed with the exception of the paragraph relating to Pacific Mail, which should be taken up to-morrow at twelve o'clock and disposed of, the statement having been made that the report of the Judiciary Committee would be read by that time.

MILITARY.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) called up the Military Academy Appropriation bill. The amendment of the committee authorizing the President to fill vacancies among officers, instructors, professors and cadets occurring at said academy by reason of death or other cause of any person appointed by him was agreed to.

The bill having been considered as in Committee of the Whole was reported in the Senate and the amendment made in the committee agreed to.

Mr. THURMAM offered an amendment with the following words added: "And hereafter there shall be appointed one cadet in each eight years" instead of four years as now provided by law.

Mr MORTON said this subject deserved more consideration than it could now have. Under our theory of government, it was not intended to keep a standing army. Our theory was to be prepared for war by having a large number of properly educated officers, and the people could be relied upon to make up an army. Believing this legislation premature, he moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 27; nays, 20.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. SPRAGUE called up the bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions, reported by the Committeen on Appropriations without amendment.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AMENDMENT.

Mr. MORTON said he would offer an amendment to this bill though he knew it was not germane to the subject, but as there was not time left to have it acted on this session as independent, he would submit it as an additional section to this appropriation bill. He then sent to the Clerk's desk as such amendment the bill reported by him on the sixth inst from the Committee on Privileges and Elections to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President and the decision of questions arising thereon.

Mr. SPRAGUE appealed to the Senate not to pass this bill with such an extraordinary amendment. He moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to—Yeas, 32; nays, 30.

The Pension Appropriation bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole it was reported the Senate. Passed finally.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Among the bills introduced and referred under call of States, was one by Mr. Banning providing for the meeting of the Forty-fourth Congress on the 4th of March next, and of each succeeding Congress on the 4th of March, the day on which the Congressional term begins.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WHEELER, of New York, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and asked that it be made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. SAWYER moved the rules be suspended and the bill passed. The bill was finally passed.

On motion of Mr. Dawes the rules were suspended to pass the bill regulating the selection of grand and petit jurors in the District of Columbia.

The bill, the object of which is to indict King for perjury, was then passed.

ACT RELATIVE TO IMMIGRATION.

Mr. MYERS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill supplementary to acts in relation to immigration. Agreed to.

The bill makes it the duty of American consuls and Japanese ports to ascertain whether immigrants have entered into contracts or agreements for service within the United States for lewd and improper purposes, and in such case to refuse the requisite permit or certificate. It also provides penalties for importing or keeping women for purposes of prostitution, &c.

Mr. KELLEY moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill making the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and the Librarian of Congress a commission to adopt means to restore the writing of the original Declaration of Independence with the signatures appended thereto now in the Patent Office. Agreed to.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to suspend the rules, and pass the bill for the payment of awards of Southern Claims Commissioners—about $750,000. Agreed to.

Mr. ALBRIGHT, from the Committee on Military Affairs, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the reorganization of the Quartermaster's Department. Agreed to.

The Department is to consist of one Quartermaster General with the rank, pay and emoluments of Brigadier General, four Assistant Quartermaster Generals with the rank, pay and emoluments of Colonel of Cavalry, eight Deputy Quartermaster Generals with the rank, pay and emoluments of Lieutenant Colonel of the Cavalry, fourteen Quartermasters with the rank, pay and emoluments of Major of Cavalry, thirteen Assistant Quartermasters with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Captain of Cavalry. It also abolishes the grade of military storekeepers as soon as the present incumbents cease to occupy that position.

The House then took a recess till half past seven o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of the tax bill of the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill, the pending question being whether the section in the bill as it came from the House repealing the act of June 1, 1872, authorizing that the contract of the Pacific Mail subsidy should by stricken out. Lost—yeas, 11; nays, 52.

The Postoffice Appropriation bill having been read a third time and passed, the Senate took up the Army Appropriation bill.

It was then read a third time and passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, chairman of the special Committee on Louisiana affairs made a report closing with the following resolutions.

Whereas, both branches of the Legislature of Louisiana have requested a select Committee of the House to investigate the circumstances attending the election and return thereof in that State, for the year 1874, and,

Whereas, said Committee had unanimously reported that the returning board of that State, in canvassing and compiling said returns and promulgating the results, wrongfully applied an erroneous rule of law by reasons whereof persons were awarded in the House of Representatives seats to which they were not entitled and persons entitled to seats were deprived of them.

Resolved, That it is recommended to the House of Representatives of Louisiana to take immediate steps to remedy said injustice and to place persons rightfully entitled to their seats.

Resolved, That William P. Kellogg be recognized as the Governor of the State of Louisiana until the end of the term of office fixed by the Constitution of that State.

The majority and minority reports were ordered to be printed

As a result of a colloquy between the members as to which was the majority report and which the minority report, it may be stated that all the members of the Committee report against the action of the Returning Board; that Messrs. Foster, Phelps, Potter and Marshall unite in the majority report; that there was no general intimidation in the State, but a free and fair election which resulted in favor of the Conservatives, who were deprived of the result by the wrongful action of the Returning Board; that Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye unite in a minority report, and that Mr. Foster assents with Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye to a compromise recognizing Kellogg as Governor and giving a majority in the House to the Conservative delegates.

REPORT OF THE ALABAMA INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The majority report in the case of Alabama was presented by Mr. COBURN, chairman of the Select Committee, and the views of the minority by Mr. BUCKNER. They were ordered to be printed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House at twelve o'clock went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, (Mr. Hale, of Maine, in the chair), all debate on the bill being limited to one hour. The pending question was on the proviso offered by Mr. Harris (of Va.) to the fifth section, which was rejected.

Mr. KELLOGG (Conn.) then moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. DAWES appealed to Mr. Kellogg not to make that motion, but to let it come from some other quarter.

Mr. SMITH (Ohio) asked what, if that motion carried, would be the condition of the bill in the House?

Mr. DAWES It will be the condition of the hen with her head off. [Laughter.]

Kellogg's motion was rejected by a vote of 102 to 113.

Mr DAWES moved, amid much excitement and cries of "Where is the hen now," to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Carried by a vote of 110 to 34.

The committee rose and reported that action to the House.

The House then proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on striking out the enacting clause, and it was not agreed to—yeas, 106; nays, 150.

The House thereupon again went into a Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the bill. After adopting a number of amendments, the Committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House.

Mr. DAWES thereupon proceeded to address the House on the necessity of providing for the deficit in the Treasury, and spoke of the impossibility of framing any revenue bill that would satisfy all sections and interests.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

He offered as a substitute for the bill one taxing whisky to be hereafter made ninety cents a gallon, tobacco and sugar as in the amended bill, and restoring the ten per cent. on manufactured goods, and on that he moved the previous question. The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered—yeas, 133; nays, 114.

The substitute was then agreed to—yeas, 131; nays, 111.

The question then recurred on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, on which he moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded by the necessary two-thirds, and the bill was then passed—yeas, 123; nays, 113.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The new Tax and Tariff bill was received from the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill for the admission of Colorado as a State was then taken up, and considered in Committee of the Whole. After the adoption of a number of amendments, the bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole concurred in.

Mr. COOPER said, as a member of the Committee on Territories, he opposed this bill on account of the small population of the Territory. The census of 1870 showed a population of 39,800, and he could not obtain evidence sufficient to satisfy him of the increase since that time claimed by the Chairman of the Committee.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed—yeas, 43; nays, 13. Messrs. Bogy and Kelley voting with the Republicans in the affirmative, and Sprague voting with the Democrats in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Hitchcock, the House bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States was taken up.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole was reported to the Senate and the amendments made in the committee concurred in.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas, 31; nays, 11; Messrs. Bogy, Dennis, Gordon and Kelley voting with the Republicans in the affirmative, and Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Edmunds, Morton, Pease and Pratt with the Democrats in the negative.

The bill in regard to the counting of votes for President and Vice President was read at length after which the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. HARRISON, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Louisiana contested election case of Sheridan and Pinchback with resolutions that Pinchback was not elected and that Sheridan was and is entitled to his seat.

Mr. SMITH (N. Y.) made a minority report with a resolution that Sheridan is not entitled to his seat.

The report was ordered printed to be be called up hereafter.

Mr. PIKE, from the same committee, reported in the Arkansas contested election case that Ganze, the contestant, is not entitled to his seat, and that Asa Hodges, the sitting member, is.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. GARFIELD moved that the rules be suspended to go into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, upon which the yeas and nays were called.

The Democrats all voted for the motion and the following Republicans against it: Messrs. Albright, Barber, Barry, Biery, Burchard, Burleigh, Burrows, Butler (Tenn.), Cain, Cameron, Carpenter, Cason, Cessna, Clark (N. J.), Clements, Cobb (Kansas), Coburn, Conger, Curtis, Dobbins, Dorman, Duell, Dunnell, Field, Frye, Gunckel, Hogans, Harmer, Hazelton (Wis.), Hazelton (N. J.), E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Hodges, Howe, Hubbell, Hurlbut, Hyde, Hynes, Kelly, Lansing, Lawson, Lewis, Loughridge, Lowe, Lynch, Martin, Maynard, McCrary, McDill (Wis.), McDougall, McKee, McNulta, Monroe, Moore, Negley, Niles, Nunn, Orr, Packard, Page, Pike, Platt (N. Y.), Pratt, Rapier, Scofield, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sherwood, Sloan, Small, Smart, Smith (Pa.), Smith (La.), Smith (N. Y.), Smith (Ohio), Smith (N. C.), Snyder, Sprague, Stevens (Mass.), St. John, Stowell, Strait, Sypher, Taylor, Thomas (Va.), Todd, Townsend, Tremain, Wallace, Wells, Ward (Ill.), Ward (N. J.), White, Whitely, Wilbur, Williams (Wis.), Williams (Mass.), Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Ind.), and Woodsworth—101.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Hotchkiss), of New York, in the chair) on the bill which appropriates $25,285,978 as against the estimates for $33,875,256.

Mr. GARFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations made a general statement as to the appropriation bills.

When the section making an appropriation of three million dollars to defray the expenses of United States Courts was reached, a sharp debate arose, and a severe attack was made by the Democratic side of the House upon Attorney General Williams and the Department of Justice.

Mr. SENER said that frauds in the western district of Arkansas were brought to light by a detective sent there by the Attorney General.

Mr. BUTLER suggested to the Democrats that if they believed the Attorney General to be so bad they ought to impeach him, but not to blackguard him. He would not attack a man who could not defend himself.

"OVERFLOW BACON."

The discussion drifted through divers ways into the question of the political troubles in Alabama, and of the use there of what is known as "overflow bacon" for the influencing of votes. On this point, a noisy altercation took place between Mr. Luttrell, member of the Alabama Committee, and Mr. Pelhan, the former asserting and the latter denying the use of such bacon to induce colored voters to vote the Republican ticket.

Mr. SHEATS asserted that there never had been a pound of that bacon used to influence votes, and denounced as a lie the charge that Republicans had intimidated Democratic voters in Alabama either by bacon or by any other improper means. [Laughter.]

A STORMY DEBATE.

A scene of great confuson and uproar took place, in which the principal actor was Mr. Luttrell who called for the reading of the affidavit, and then, when it was partly read, sought to stop the reading in order that he might occupy the remainder of his five minutes by a speech. Several Republicans insisted that the paper should be read, and Mr. Luttrell asserted that the other side was trying to stifle free speech.

At length Mr. G. F. HOAR interfered on behalf of Mr. Luttrell, claiming that he had a right to suspend the reading of the paper and proceed with his remarks. Under the ruling of the chair to that effect, the disorder gradually lessened, and the Committee drifted away from the Alabama episode, and proceeded with the consideration of the bill.

The Committee, after disposing of nine out of sixty-eight pages of the bill, rose

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION—MORE DISORDER.

Mr. SYPHER rising to a personal explanation took exception to Mr. Eldredge having had printed in the Record a personal fling at him (Sypher) in this remark "I do not want to hear from the gentleman from Louisiana. That people has suffered enough from his sort." This remark was not in the regular report of proceedings, but had been added by Mr. Eldridge. Now, said Sypher, if there is any meaner sort than he and his sort they must be mighty low. [Shouts of "Order! Order! Take it down," &c.

If it is unparliamentary I withdraw it. I do not wish to transcend the rules of the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I said that and I meant it.

Mr. SYPHER—The act of attacking a member under guise of making a personal explanation, (alluding to Eldridge's correction of the record) can only be characterized as cowardly and contemptible.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I made no personal explanation, although it is so headed in the record. I did not consider it a personal explanation. There had been a mistake in the report of my speech, and I reproduced the speech as nearly as possible, and asked leave to publish it. I have nothing to take back.

The House took a recess till half-past seven o'clock in the evening the session to be for the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Rejected by a vote of 93 to 100, the Democrats all voting aye.

Mr. RANDALL moved to reconsider the last vote and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. ROBBINS moved an adjournment and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. RANDALL moved that when the House adjourn it be to meet on Friday and called for the yeas and nays.

The clerk proceeded to call the roll for the three pending motions.

On the last vote by yeas and nays, the Democrats refrained from voting, and the result was that no quorum appeared to be present. This was a new style of filibustering, which set aside all the effects intended to be accomplished by the rule against it.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) addressing the Speaker (Blaine in the chair) said there was evidently a quorum present, and he wanted to know whether there was no power in the House to compel the members to vote.

The SPEAKER replied that the rules made it the duty of every member present to vote.

Mr. BUTLER—Then is the time to find one.

Mr. HYNES—Because the Chair confesses that he knows no means to make members vote, I make a motion that the House compel them.

Another member—Those not voting are in contempt of the House.

On motion of Mr. Butler, the doors were closed, and he moved that the absentees be sent for. This opened up a new form of dilatory motion not provided against in the rule, namely, that individual members be excused when a vote is being taken by yeas and nays, and the Speaker ruled that such motions were in order before issuing a warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

There seems to be little prospect at this hour (one o'clock) of any outlet from the network of motions in which the House has got entangled. A vote by yeas and nays is now being taken on the call of the House.

LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—The undersigned majority of the Committee on the State of the South, respectfully report that they cannot agree to the report made by Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye. The laws inimical to the colored people of Louisiana, referred to in this report, have been repealed. For years, except during the schism of Governor Warmoth in 1872, the Republican party has long had control of the machinery of State. The late registration shows an excess of the colored over the white voters, giving 90,781 colored to 76,823 whites. In the absence of any direct evidence that

THE LATE ELECTION

was not free and fair, the assumption of the minority is that enough colored voters must, therefore, have been prevented from voting at the late election by the recollection of the Colfax and Coushatta killings if the causes and circumstances of which are disputed, and by other riots which occurred years before, to have changed the election throughout the State is an assumption so violent when it is recollected that both of those parishes elected a full Kellogg ticket by increased Republican majorities as not to be received, if any other cause for the vote of the State can be found. Such causes exist and are obvious. Among them are:

First, the registration was incorrect and exceeded the true colored vote. The registration was wholly in the hands of the Kellogg officials with whom a Republican Committee with United States Marshall Packard at their head, co-operated. In only three parishes did Republican supervisors of registration make any complaint of unfair or insufficient registration. On the other hand, very great complaint was made by the Conservatives who specified with the proof of 5,200 cases of conceded false registration in New Orleans alone, and those Conservatives who had been co-operating in a joint party committee to secure a fair registration gave up the effort in despair. The census of 1870, the correctness of which is not impeached, showed 87,076 whites and 86,913 colored males over twenty-one years of age. All statistics and evidence before us indicated no change in this proportion in favor of the colored voters, yet the registration of colored voters exceeded by four thousand the total number of colored adult males returned by the census, while the registration of the white voters was ten thousand less.

Second, The whole number of votes registered was 167,604; of these, 146,523 voted. This is a larger proportion of registered voters than usually vote in one of the Northern States. In an agricultural State sparsely settled, where long journeys had often to be made to reach the polls, it is unreasonable to suppose that the greater proportion of registered blacks would have voluntarily turned out to sustain a government under which the prosperity of the State and their wages and the value of their shares of production had steadily declined, than usually vote at elections North or South.

Third, 1874 was the year of political change, in which the vote throughout all the States was seriously affected against the Republican party—a change resulting largely from the financial distress of the people, and which should therefore naturally have been even greater in Louisiana than elsewhere.

Fourth, it became the interest of the Conservatives, at least at the last election not to intimidate, but to acquire by every fair means the colored vote. Parties who were alleged to have threatened the blacks, even with refusal of employment were subject to prompt arrest. It was known that pretexts would be sought to deprive the Conservatives of this result if they prevailed in the election. It was therefore to their interest to avoid giving any such pretexts. Accordingly, they determined everywhere to co-operate with and conciliate the blacks. They voted down the propositions or suggestions which were made in the early part of the campaign for refusal to employ those colored voters who would not co-operate with them, and generally sought by combining with colored voters to carry the election. Local combinations against the Kellogg candidates were made in many parishes by men of all parties and colors. In several parishes a Union ticket of colored and Conservative votes was voted for and elected. An inteligent colored witness testified he "desired better goverment," and to that end "was willing to swallow a white man if the white men would swallow the colored." These causes and feelings naturally invited to swell the Conservative vote in such localities as indicated by the returns.

Fifth, The entire want of any direct evidence to show any general intimidation of colored voters; of course in so large a State, it would be impossible there should be no instance of refusal to employ or of intimidation. Such occur in every State. But the evidence certainly indicates no general intimidation of colored voters, and that such intimidation as did exist in the State was rather in the interest of Republicans than of Conservatives. U. S. Marshals, whose Chief was the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, armed in some cases with blank warrants of arrest, and aided by the Federal troops made constant arrests before the election but not afterwards. The oversight of the election and returns were in the hands of Governor Kellogg's official. Their warrant and returns did show twenty-nine of a majority of members of the Lower House elected by the Conservatives without any protest whatever except in their parishes, although it was their province and duty to protest in any case where violence and intimidation or fraud existed. Indeed, the direct evidence as to the election of 1874, as well as the circumstances, clearly indicate.

A PEACEABLE AND FAIR ELECTION.

In fact, after the visit of the first Committee, and re-visit of the Special Committee, the Kellogg party, with all their machinery for collecting evidence, were unable to produce in the entire State more than half a dozen persons to testify to anything impeaching the freedom and fairness of the late elections who were not officeholders or connected with officeholders. Against such facts, it seems to us idle to assume that disturbances so vividly pictured by the minority, could have kept up throughout their State such a feeling of intimidation as would justify the assumption that but for that feeling the State would have gone Republican. All experience shows that the result of the election of 1874 in Louisiana, as returned to the Returning Board, was natural, and to be only accounted for by the reasons we have given. We hold, therefore, that in November, 1874, the people of the State of Louisiana did fairly have a free, peaceable and full registration and election, in which a clear Conservative majority was elected to the lower House of the Legislature, of which majority the Conservatives were deprived by the unjust, illegal and

ARBITRARY ACTION OF THE RETURNING BOARD.

To the resolution reported to the House from the Committee as to the action of the Returning Board, we are all agreed. We understand the Committee to be unanimous in finding the fact that the action of the Returning Board has

DEFEATED THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE

as expressed by them at the polls on the 3d of November, 1874. The people then elected to the lower House of their Legislature a majority of Conservative members. A portion of the Conservative members thus elected were refused their certificates. This is

AN ACT OF GREAT INJUSTICE

to individuals, of the gravest danger to State and free government, and ought to be immediately corrected by any power competent to correct it. The resolution recommending the recognition of Governor Kellogg is based upon general impression and not upon evidence. On this point, no testimony was taken either by the Committee or any part of it. Kellogg may or may not have been elected in 1872, but there is no evidence to show the fact, or if there be, it has been neither sought nor found by this Committee. Messrs. Foster and Phelps think that the popular belief, taking both Conservative and Radical circles, inclines on the whole to justify Kellogg and Penn's claims, and that as Kellogg is and has been acting Governor of Louisiana for two years, to deny his right and install another in his place after this lapse of time might involve incalculable mischief to the legal and political interests of the State.

To avoid mischief and confusion of change, the majority of citizens of Louisiana seem willing to accept as a compromise, Kellogg's recognition and restoration to the Conservatives of the control of the lower House. For these reasons, Messrs. Foster and Phelps do not wish to oppose the recommendation that the administration of Governor Kellogg be recoguized, neither in view of the fact that they know nothing of the merits of the case as judged by competent evidence, nor do they wish to be understood as urging it. They only wish to record their agreement with those of their associates who believe such compromise might, by making the termination of this trouble an uncertainty in Louisiana, be on the whole less intolerable than the present situation of that distressed people, but to any resolution recognizing Kellogg, Messrs Potter and Marshall are utterly opposed. They find nothing to justify the belief that Kellogg was elected but that

KELLOGG SEIZED THE GOVERNMENT BY THE AID OF FEDERAL TROOPS,

through a void and fradulent order, which prevented the counting and the return of votes which should be a standing presumption against him. When the people, outraged by the abuses of his government had successfully regained the office he had usurped, he was again reseated by Federal power through forms of law by which he had intrenched himself. He once more sought to nullify the chance of the people at the late election, and to that end called in Federal troops to break up the meeting of the Legislature, for Congress to recognize the usurpation so gross, so oppressive, is, they think, to establish a precedent by which, under pretexts that can readily be found any State Government may be overthrown, the will of the people nullified, fraud and violence made permanent, and Republican forms perverted to destroy liberty.

In their judgment, all that is needed in Louisiana is to withdraw the Federal troops, and leave the people of that State to govern themselves.

CHARLES FOSTER,
WM. WALTER PHELPS,
CLARKSON N. POTTER,
SAMUEL S. MARSHALL.

THE WHEELER COMPROMISE ACCEPTED.

NEW ORLEANS, February 23.—This evening Governor Kellogg received a telegram from United States Marshall Packard, now in Washington, stating that the compromise proposition submitted by Congressman Wheeler, had been accepted by Messrs. Burk and Leonard, representing the Louisiana Conservatives.

Similar information was telegraphed to the Conservative caucus in session here. It is probable that the Wheeler proposition will be accepted to-morrow. To-night a majority of the members expressed themselves in favor of it. Kellogg is exceedingly anxious that some plan of adjustment be agreed upon before Congress adjourns.

Governor McEnery, in a letter to Speaker Wiltz protests against Conservative caucus entering into any compromise regarding the election of 1872.

FIRE AT IRWIN'S STATION.

A LARGE BUILDING OCCUPIED AS A DWELLING AND STORE-ROOM DESTROYED.

About twelve Wednesday night Goehrings brick building at Irwin Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was destroyed by fire, which originated in a heater. The building was occupied by four families, and part of it was used as a store-room by Messrs. Davis, Jones & Co. The loss on the building cannot be given. Davis, Jones & Co. lose $15,000 on goods; insured for $8,000. The flames commenced in an adjoining frame building owned by the Westmoreland Coal Company, which was also destroyed.

THE COURTS.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Emma A. Sproat, bankrupt, Allegheny City. The creditors having failed to select an assignee, and upon recommendation of the Register, the Court appointed Jacob F. Slagle, Esq., of this city, assignee.

McMahon & Campbell, bankrupts, of this city. On petition of the assignee presented, an order was made for the private sale of certain machinery of the said debtor.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts. On motion of A. A. Adams, Esq., solicitor of A. Baum, one of the said bankrupts, the time for filing with the assignee a list of the papers, etc., relating to said estate as ordered on the 13th inst., extended to the 1st of April next.

Allegheny National Bank, et al. vs. the Citizens' Oil Refining Company. On motion of Thos. T. Wightman, Esq, solicitor for petitioning creditors, the said Company adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Harper.

Andrew Jackson, bankrupt. Demurrer filed to a motion for an injunction against S. S. Jackson, and after argument by Mr. Ferguson for, and Messrs. Fetterman and Lazear against the same, the demurrer was overruled, and said Jackson was allowed ten days to answer.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

The argument on the exceptions to the Master's report in the case of James Kelly vs. the City of Pittsburgh occupied the entire day; and will be continued to-day.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Moorhead, bankrupt, Lawrence county. The specifications of objection to bankrupt's discharge ordered for trial at the May term at Pittsburgh.

Albert Newburger, of the city of Erie, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Woodruff.

Andrew Ackley vs. the steamboat "Leopard," in admiralty. A. Fulton, Son & Co. allowed to intervene for supples and materials furnished.

ION.

HOW THE TWO-THIRDS RATE FOR THE EAST END AFFECTS THE CITY.

Following is the opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered in the case of Roup vs. the City of Pittsburgh, by Chief Justice Agnew:

City of Pittsburgh vs. Kitty Roup. Appeal from the decree of the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. *Per curiam.* Owing to the importance and the difficulty of the questions in this case it has been twice argued; and yet there is a difference of opinion among the members of the court preventing a conclusion satisfactory even to the larger number. The majority, however, unite in affirming the decision of the Court of Common Pleas, though not all for the same reasons. Hence no opinion is given except that we all agree that the power to classify the subjects of taxation is not taken away by the new Constitution. This is a matter in which there should be a resort to the General Assembly to harmonize the legislation applicable to the city of Pittsburgh in some form that will make it comport to the provisions of the new Constitution. Decree affirmed with costs and appeal dismissed.

The effect of the decision will be to relieve the rural wards of $130,000 taxes, while it just adds that amount to the burdens of the old city. If the classification as it stands is unjust, the remedy consists in an application to the Legislature to frame a law that will impose the burden equally upon all. The decision of the Supreme Court illustrates the beauties of the policy which would extend the city over the entire county, if possible, in order to find material for taxable purposes.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION.

THE FIRM OF MESSRS. HART, CAUGHEY & CO. SUSPEND.

Some excitement was created in financial circles Wednesday morning by the announcement that the well known brokers, Messrs. Hart, Caughey & Co., corner of Third avenue and Wood street, had suspended. It was also stated that some $60,000 of the Nation Trust Company's funds were deposited with the firm, and to ascertain the truth of these reports, a reporter from this paper visited the banking house. Mr. Caughey was found sitting in the back office, and in reply to questions asked, stated that the firm had been compelled to suspend. The amount of their liabilities, however, was small, but exactly how much he could not tell, as a statement of their affairs had not yet been prepared

HARRISBURG.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG February 18, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were reported:

MEDICAL.

Act to regulate the practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics in the Commonwealth.

This bill excited considerable discussion in which Messrs. Wood and Roebuck explained its features. Messrs. Anderson (Allegheny), Rutan and Ermentrout supported the bill. Mr. Bechtel opposed it.

On final passage the vote was—yeas, 36; nays, 3. The only modification made in the original bill was in the provision that a certificate of license granted by a board of medical examiners to a physician shall expire in 1886. The amendment does not limit the time.

ACT RELATIVE TO DEFENDANTS.

The discussion of the bill to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases occupied the rest of the session.

Messrs. PLAYFORD and Chalfant made exhaustive speeches against its adoption as detrimental to justice.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The following nominations for Notaries Public from the Governor were laid over: Mark Burke, Pittsburgh; Daniel Wenke, Birmingham; Wm. Henry, G. S. Crosby, Armstrong.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at three o'clock.

The act to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases occupied the entire afternoon.

Mr. WALLACE made a forceable, logical and eloquent speech against the same.

Mr. STRANG also spoke against the bill. Pending discussion the Senate adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

THE HOUSE.

The following bills were passed finally:

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Act repealing the proviso in section first of the act to provide for the education and maintenance of destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors; also destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State.

PARTNERSHIP ASSOCIATIONS.

A supplementary act authorizing the formation of partnership associations, in which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debt of the association except under certain circumstances, authorizing such association the use of the common seal in the execution of deeds, bonds, mortgages and acknowledge instruments by their chairman and treasurer.

A supplementary act authorizing the formation of relation railroads was called up, and passed first reading.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 4 o'clock.

DIVISION OF CITIES.

A supplementary act dividing the cities of the State into three classes, regulating the passage of ordinances, providing for contracts for supplies of work for said cities, authorizing the increase of indebtness, and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same, defining the punishing of certain offenses in all said cities, and providing for the incorporation of a government of cities of the third class.

The bill passed second reading, when Mr. Long (Allegheny,) amended the bill by applying Wallace's charter for third class cities, when a two-third vote of councils shall accept.

The entire afternoon session was taken up by bills on second reading.

Adjourned.

The Philadelphia deaf and dumb children gave an exhibition on Thursday evening before the members in the hall of the House.

HARRISBURG, February 19, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were introduced:

ACT RELATIVE TO PUBLIC OFFICES.

By Mr. JONES, providing that all city and county offices shall be kept open for the transaction of business between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and three in the afternoon and that the offices of Courts, Recorders of deeds and Registers of wills shall be kept open for the inspection of books and papers therein until five o'clock in the afternoon, provided that the Courts of Common Pleas shall have power to direct that such office be kept open at a late hour when exigencies and public business may require it.

ACT FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

By Mr. STANTON, for the adjustment of the settlement of disputes between personal partnerships, associations and corporations engaged in mining coal and the manufacture and production of iron, steel or their employees, prescribing how such employees shall be paid and the amount of coal that may be stocked and kept in reserve by any person engaged in mining.

DIVISION OF CITIES.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT, a supplementary act dividing cities into three classes.

By Mr. CHALFANT, act to prevent fraudulent practices on or by hotel keepers inn keepers and boarding house keepers.

PATENT MEDICINES.

By Mr. BUSSEY—Act regulating the manufacturing and sale of patent medicines in the State.

By Mr. NEWMYER—Act for the more certain and equal assessment of taxes of cities of the second class of the Commonwealth.

The following bills were passed finally:

A joint resolution providing for the report of the Auditor General on railroads.

PENAL LAWS.

Act declaratory of the true interest of section sixty-six of the act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of the Commonwealth.

Act enabling assignees for the benefit of creditors to make sales of real estate encumbered by liens.

INSURANCE.

Act for the incorporation and regulation of insurance companies—Yeas, 32; nays, 6.

Mr. RUTAN offered a resolution which was adopted that a session be held on Wednesday afternoon to consider the bill to prevent defendants to testify in criminal cases.

Adjourned until Monday at eight o'clock.

THE HOUSE.

JAS. L. MARSHALL, Democrat, from the Third district of Philadelphia to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of James H. Fagan, presented his credentials and was sworn and admitted to his seat.

A large number of petitions were presented, principally in relation to the pipe bill, and for and against the repeal of the local option law, and in favor of an appropriation to the State Homeopathic Hospital for the insane.

THE STATE TREASURY.

Mr. SMITH (Berks) moved to proceed to the consideration of the resolution providing the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury.

Mr. WOLFE rose to a point of order that the resolution not being an original one, it could not be considered under the of head original resolutions.

The SPEAKER thought it was an original resolution as it had only been referred to the Judiciary Committee for them to inquire if the House had the power to institute a committee for that purpose.

Mr. WOLFE contended that it could only be considered under the head of unfinished business, now under the head of unfinished business, or by a motion to suspend the rules.

The SPEAKER said that the resolution itself had not been referred to a committee, but the question simply was if the House had power to pass a resolution of that character. He should therefore regard it as an original resolution.

Mr. MITCHELL appealed from the decision of the Chair, but stated he would withdraw it if the House would proceed regularly in the matter. He had no objection to the consideration of the resolution if it was brought properly before the House, which, in his opinion, would only be done by a suspension of the rules.

After some further debate, Mr. Mitchell withdrew his appeal to permit Mr. Reighard to make a motion to postpone further consideration of the subject which was agreed to and the matter then was dropped.

LOCAL OPTION.

Mr. TONER submitted the following:

Resolved, That the motion to recommit House bill No. 59—the Local Option bill—to the Committee on Local Judiciary and the bill itself be made the special order for next Wednesday evening at seven and a half o'clock. The resolution was agreed to—yeas, 122; nays, 62.

The resolution to adjourn over Washington's birthday until Tuesday next at half-past seven P. M., was disagreed to—yeas, 71; nays, 94.

Mr. REIGHARD, from the Committee on General Appropriations reported the General Appropriation bill.

Adjourned till Monday at half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

NEW YORK.

The Beecher Trial.

NEW YORK February 18.—The Brooklyn city Court met at the usual hour when the re-cross-examination of Mr. Tilton was continued. The examination was brief and no points of interest were elicited.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE A. BELL.

Mr. George A. Bell was the next witness. He testified: I live on Columbia Heights, this city; have lived in Brooklyn about twenty-eight years; I have been a member of Plymouth church since 1847; I was at Mr. Halliday's house when Mr. Tilton came there for an interview. This interview continued for over four hours, Mr. Tilton began by stating his reason for calling on Halliday; he said he had called there at the request of Moulton, who had been told that action would be taken by Plymouth Church on the scandal, and that Moulton had thought best that the deacons of Plymouth church should not hold their meeting. I urged him to make a denial of these stories against his wife and his pastor; he replied that he could make this denial, for he thought there was something in this story, an underlying truth which might make it

WORSE FOR BEECHER.

I asked him what proof there was of this; he said proof exists in writing above the signature of Beecher; I asked him to give me the proof; he said; I cannot do so, as it is not in my possession; but I will let you see it; he told us that the letters were in Moulton's possession, and that if we went in our official capacity to Mr. Moulton, we might see the letters; the last two hours of the interview were spent in inducing Tilton to let us see those letters; Tilton went, at length, into his acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull, which, he said was for the purpose of repressing this scandal, which she threatened to publish; I had an interview before this with Beecher, early in the morning, when he said that he had sent for me on hearing that a meeting of the deacons was about to take place that night, and he was anxious that the meeting should not take place as he was going to Boston and desired that it be postponed; he asked me to see Mr. Halliday and have it put over, and it was in accordance with his wish that I went to Mr. Halliday's house on the occasion that I met Mr. Tilton; I told him (Halliday) why I came there; Halliday said Beecher was mistaken, and that the deacons would not meet, I still retain my membership in the Plymouth Church, and was frequentiy a member of the examining committee and a deacon.

THE CROSS EXAMINATION.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Shearman, and replied: I was well acquainted with the sentiment of Plymouth Church at this time; I think the rumor about the deacons' meeting arose from erroneous ideas of a conversation among the Committee previous to Friday evening; it was the opinion generally of the Plymouth people, after the publication of the Woodhull scandal, that no notice should be taken of it by Beecher or the Church. It was the prevailing feeling that Mr. or Mrs. Tilton would contradict these stories; but when they did not do so this feeling changed against silence to action, and it was thought the church and Beecher should deny the stories; none of us at that time had the remotest shadow of a thought that Beecher was guilty; I think the whole scandal was the stain on the church, and not Mr. Tilton's presence there.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After recess, Mr. Bell resumed his seat in the witness chair, and Mr. Shearman announced that he was through with the cross-examination.

The witness said that two or three points had come to him during the recess and one of them was that during the interview Mr Tilton had said Mr. Beecher had committed an offence against his family which he would not designate. He also said Mrs. Tilton was pure, using a strong expression to convey his meaning. He also said that if the deacons held a meeting they should go to Mr. Beecher for information and not come to him.

MRS. TILTON'S BROTHER TESTIFIES.

The next witness called was Joseph Richards. In answer to Mr. Fullerton he said I reside at Mont Clair, N. J., but lived ten years ago in New York; I am a brother of Mrs. Tilton, and often visited at their house; I always considered Mr Tilton's home a model one in every respect; I think that this was the conditon of the family prior to July 1870; Mr. Tilton's conduct towards his family was generous, kind and loving; I have known Henry Ward Beecher when I was the publisher of the Independent; I saw him very frequently probably for eight years; I probably met Mr. Beecher first at the residence of Mr. Tilton when they lived in Oxford street, but I often saw him at the house in Livingston street; sI do not know how often I saw Mr. Beecher there during the day; I saw him in the parlor of the house; on one occasion I went to the house at eleven o'clock and found him there when I called.

On one occasion I called in the morning at the house, and opened the parlor door, and saw Mr. Beecher in the front room, and Mrs. Tilton making a hasty motion with a flushed face, and leaving her position, which left an impression on my mind; I can not fix the date of this definitely; I do not know if it was as early as 1868, but it was a number of years ago, but probably was prior to 1870; I went to the upper part of the house before going into the parlor; Mr. Beecher was sitting about opposite the front entrance beside the door; Mrs. Tilton was moving toward the front window; I did not remain long in the parlor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts; I am an advertising agent, and carry on business at 245 Broadway; when I went into the room, I greeted Mr. Beecher and my sister, and requested him to be seated; I came into the house in my usual familiar way and unannounced; this was merely a call, and took place about eleven o'clock in the morning; I left before Mr. Beecher went away, but I think I went up stairs leaving my sister in the parlor, though I may have then left the house; I do not remember seeing my sister again that day.

This concluded Mr. Richard's testimony and he left the stand.

TESTIMONY OF MR. ROBINSON.

The name of Jeremiah P. Robinson was then called: He took the stand and testified to Mr. Fullerton: I reside in Brooklyn and know the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; I have known him about two or three years to speak with him; I saw Mr. Beecher at Mr. Moulton's house in January, 1871, when Mr. Moulton was sick; I do not remember if I saw Mr. Beecher there after Mr. Moulton's sickness; I have met Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher on the street; I think it was the last 4th of July on Sunday; I met them on Montague street beside my house; I exchanged salutations with them, and Mr. Moulton said he had not seen me for some time; I said, no, you could have seen me if you wanted to; Mr. Beecher replied, don't be too hard on my friend Moulton, he is as good a friend as God ever raised up for me, and if it had not been for him, I do not think I would be alive now; when he said this, Mr. Beecher laid his hand on Mr. Moulton's shoulder.

TESTIMONY OF MR. BRAISHER.

Wm. M. Marston Braisher was the next witness. He testified: I know the parties to this action ever since I came to Brooklyn; I know both Mr Beecher and Mr. Tilton, and know the latter's house in Livingston street; I have seen Mr. Beecher on the stoop of Mr. Tilton's house four or five times; I saw him there once early in the morning, about breakfast time in the fall; it struck me that it was an early time for a gentleman to be paying visits; I was going on a fishing excursion in my yacht at the time; I call breakfast time about six o'clock; as nearly as I can recollect it was between seven and eight o'clock in the morning; we did not speak to or salute one another; I was introduced to him once on board the Fulton ferry-boat; I only saw Mr. Tilton once with Mr. Beecher and that was at the gate of the house; I did not see Mr Beecher go into the house on this occasion.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

I saw Mr. Beecher go into Mr. Tilton's house four or five times; I do not know if on this particular morning Mrs. or Mr. Tilton were at home; I did not know that on this morning Mr. Beecher had arrived from Washington and called to see Mr. Tilton on business.

This finished Mr. Braisher's testimony, and he stepped down from the stand. The Court then adjourned for the day.

NEW YORK, February 19.—The Brooklyn City Court met at the usual hour when Mrs. Moulton was called to the stand and testified as follows: Mr. Beecher visited the house at all hours of the day, sometimes as often as two or three times a day to confer with Mr. Moulten, and sometimes with me; in June, 1873, Mr. Beecher had a conversation with me in which he expressed his fear that the letter of confession would be published; he said that Theodore was not the man to be trusted; I advised him to go to his Church for comfort and rely upon his congregation; he threatened to take his life and said there was no use of his living any longer; when I told Beecher that Mrs. Tilton said she was to blame; he replied that the sin was his, and not Elizabeth's.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

I always saluted Mr. Beecher in a friendly manner, but on one occasion, when he spoke of his great suffering and talked of committing suicide, with tears streaming down his cheeks, I placed my hand on his shoulder and kissed him on the forehead; I did not put my arms around him, but I said if ever there was a good man, I believed he was one; I have no faith in Beecher now, for the course he has pursued during the last year towards my husband; I remember one Friday when Beecher was on his way to prayer meeting, when Mr. Moulton was present, I threw my arms around Beecher's neck and asked Moulton to save this good man.

At this point the usual recess was taken.

After the Court room was partially cleared, Mr. Beecher came forward and shook hands with Mr. Jeremiah R. Robinson, and after exchanging salutations, Beecher said in relation to the testimony of Mrs. Moulton that it had a foundation of truth but it was in fact a lie.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After recess, Mrs. Moulton resumed her place on the witness chair and her cross-examination was continued. I paid a visit to Mrs. Tilton for the purpose of finding out what position she would take in the matter; I was very much excited and distressed at this interview; I was distressed that the truth would be more known; I advised her to stand by Mr. Beecher; she said she would, and would sacrifice her husband for Mr. Beecher if necessary by a falsehood; Mr. Beecher had

THE FIRST CONVERSATION

with me on the case either in the spring or fall of 1871; he did not come to see me but I went into the parlor to speak to him; he was very much excited, walking up and down the floor, and he asked me if I knew of this

SORROW OF HIS LIFE,

and I replied that Frank had told me the whole story; I also expressed my sorrow and sympathy for him; I had quite a number of interviews with Mr. Beecher in reference to his case; the next interview with Mr. Beecher that was of any importance was on the 22d of June, 1873, when Mr. Beecher expressed himself heartsick, and I made him lie down on the sofa; he jumped up and began pacing the room with

TEARS STREAMING DOWN HIS CHEEKS;

I said if you would only go to the church and confess, you will be forgiven, and Frank and I will always be your friends; he said that he never got any sympathy from me, but that I was like a section of the day of judgment.

I think it was ever since last July that i supposed that I would be a witness in the case; I did not think that it was before the church or church committee I should be summoned as a witness, but when the case came to trial.

At this point Mr. Evarts said it was near the hour of adjournment and he had not finished yet.

The court then adjourned to Tuesday morning next, Monday, Washington's birthday, being a legal holiday.

A PUBLIC school teacher of Franklin township, Lycoming county, named Christy, was on his way to school one morning last week, when he observed written on the newly fallen snow "Christy must fail, and while he stopped to read it, some unknown person fired a pistol ball at him, which struck an atlas and glanced off without injuring him.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The Senate continued its session all last night discussing the resolution for the admission of Pinchback.

At four o'clock A. M., on motion of Mr. Morrill (Maine), by a vote of—yeas, 39; nays, 22; laid the resolution for the admission of Pinchback on the table as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alison, Anthony, Bayard, Bogy, Conkling, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, Fenton, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Hamilton (Tex.), Ingalls, Johnston, Kelly, McCreery, Merriman, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Norwood, Ransom, Robertson, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Sprague, Stevensen, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Wadleigh, Washburn, Windom and Wright—39.

Nays—Messrs. Boreman, Cameron Chandler, Clayton, Conover, Cragin, Ferry (Mich.), Flanagan, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Jones, Logan, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Spencer, Stewart and West—22.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.) who would have voted in the affirmative was paired with Mr. Boutwell, who would have voted in the negative.

Mr. WINDOM moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. Agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM who has charge of the bill said the amount appropriated for the Indians for the present fiscal year was $5,690,000, and the amount appropriated, by this bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, as reported by the Committee was $5,227,924, a decrease of $462,076 as compared with the bill for the present fiscal year. The Senate Committee on Appropriations had added to the bill which came from the House $277,317. As the bill was reported to the Senate it was $1,723,757 less than the estimates submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Pending discussion, Mr. Sargent moved to adjourn—agreed to, and the Senate, after a continuous session of nearly 29 hours adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Revenue bill.

After considerable discussion the first section was allowed to stand, so far as the tax on whisky is concerned, and section second, providing for the increasing of tax on tobacco, was read and considered.

Various amendments looking to a reduction of duty were offered and rejected. The principal amendments adopted were, first an amendment in regard to contracts similar in its provisions to that relative to whisky in the first section, and second an amendment increasing the tax on cigars, which now pay a five dollar tax to six dollars. Cigarettes are raised from $3 50 to $3 75.

At two o'clock, further consideration of the bill was postponed.

THE MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENT.

The bill for the improvement of the Mississippi river was taken up.

Considerable discussion followed. Several amendments to the bill were offered and rejected. One offered by Mr. Thompson to strike out that portion of the bill which directs the Secretary of War to construct the work in case of default by Mr. Eads was adopted and the bill passed.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Civil Service and retrenchment, reported back the House bill to provide for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, and said the Committee had been unable to agree to recommend that the bill should be passed. They had however agreed upon several amendments and he would ask that the bill be placed on the calendar. So ordered.

Mr. WRIGHT said the committee was of the opinion that there should be a reorganization of the civil service, but it was not advisable to undertake to recognize this one Department alone at this late day of the session. He reported from the Committee the following resolution and gave notice he would call it up for consideration to-morrow.

Resolved, That a Committee of five members of the Senate be appointed whose duty it shall be to examine and thoroughly investigate several branches of civil service with a view to the organization of several departments thereof, the reduction of expenditures, and to promote efficiency of such service and report thereon at the next session of Congress by bill or otherwise.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill and discussed it until adjournment.

EVENING SESSION.

The consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. STEVENSON moved an amendment to pay the Chickasaw Indians arrears of interest on Arkansas and Tennessee bonds now held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for those Indians amounting to $297,000.

Mr. WINDOM raised a point of order that the amendment was to pay a private claim.

The CHAIR sustained the point and ruled the amendment out.

Mr. THURMAN appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. WINDOM moved to lay the appeal on the table. Agreed to.—Yeas, 21; nays, 19.

Pending discussion on the bill the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Wilson of Iowa in the chair) on the army appropriation bill, which appropriates $27,701,500.

Mr. COX moved an amendment providing that the army shall not be used to subvert the rights and liberties or interfere with the Legislatures of the States of the Union, and that no sum shal be paid out of the Treasury until United States troops now in the State of Louisiana shall be withdrawn from that State. He said he was not going to speak to the merits of Louisiana. [Calls of "vote! vote!" from the Republican side.] He believed that that question had been determined in the Senate. There was a precedent for his amendment in the army bill of 1856.

ATTEMPT MADE TO "CATCH" MR. COX.

Mr. WHEELER said he might let the amendment be voted on, for he did not think it necessary to say a word except out of compliment to his colleague. He reminded his colleague of the time when Col. Sumner, under direction from Jefferson Davis, the Secretary of War, drove the Kansas Legislature out of doors and he asked him whether he approved of that proceeding.

Mr. COX—I did not. I spoke against it I took Judge Douglass' ground on the subject. I did not approve it

THE CLERK READS L. F. COX FOR SUNSET COX'S SPEECH

Mr. WHEELER (sending to the clerk's desk a volume of the Congressional Globe) I ask the Clerk to read the remarks of my colleague on the 24th of July 1856.

AN ANIMATED SCENE.

Mr. COX—The difference in the two cases is that one body was a mob, the other a Legislature; [loud cries of "read! read!" for the Republican side.] There is a mob over there too; ["read! read!" and laughter.]

THE RADICALS LAUGH TOO SOON.

The Clerk proceeded to read the extract from the Congressional Globe in which Cox declared himself in favor of encouraging the heart and strengthening the arm of the Government. [Triumphant laughter on the Republican side.]

THE SCENE GROWING INTENSELY EXCITING.

Mr. COX (Interrupting the reading)—What is the date of that? [Shouts of read! read! Go on!] I make the point of order. [Go on! Read! Read!] I know what I am about. What is the date of that?

The Clerk stated it was from the proceedings of the 24th of July, 1856.

COX TRIUMPHANT.

Mr. COX (triumphantly)—"That is a speech made by Lander F. Cox, of Kentucky."

THE DEMOCRATS LAUGH NOW.

(To Wheeler)—Now ain't you ashamed of yourself. (Loud laughter.] I was not a member of Congress at that time. [Shouts of Read! Read! from the Democrats.] I never made that speech. I was not a member of the House at that time. [Laughter.]

Mr. WHEELER—Do you now say that you were not then a member of the House?

Mr. COX—I took my seat in 1857.

Mr. WHEELER—And you were not a member in July, 1856?

Mr. COX—I was not. I was elected with Mr. Buchanan.

THE TABLES TURNED.

Mr. WHEELER—Then I was wrong. [Loud laughter on the Democratic side with a remark by Mr. Niblack, "It is our time to laugh now," and ironical shouts of "Read! Read!"]

APOLOGIES IN ORDER.

Mr. WHEELER (apologetically)—I want to say to my colleague that the Globe was handed to me with the passage marked. I did not go into an examination particularly, as the gentleman said he had voted and spoken against the proceedings. I was misled by that

Mr. COX (grievously)—I do not want to find fault with my kind friend. The trouble was that there was such an uproar on your side and such a titter going around—as if you were going to do a good thing—that I could not get in to explain so as to save you from this mortification. [Laughter.] The gentleman has never treated me otherwise than elegantly and courteously. There is no man in this House that I like better, but when a man has charge of an appropriation bill involving millions of dollars, he ought to know more than my colleague does.

Mr. WHEELER—My friend himself ought to know better than to say that he spoke and voted against a measure, when in fact he was not a member and knew nothing about it.

Mr. COX—The question came up afterwards on the Lecompton Constitution,

Mr. NIBLACK—I ask the gentleman whether he endorsed the action of the Executive in Kansas.

Mr. WHEELER—Never, nor any other occasion did the Democracy approve of it? [Laughter.]

Mr. NIBLACK—I was not responsible for what the Democracy did.

Mr. COX'S amendment was voted on and rejected.

On motion of Mr. Colburn an amendment was inserted providing that when troops or officers change stations, their families shall receive free transportation on land grant and subsidized railroads.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House and it was passed without division.

ARKANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. POLAND from the select Committee on Arkansas Affairs reported a resolution that the report of the Committee be accepted, and that, in the judgment of the House, no interference with the existing government in that State by any department of the government is advisable. He gave notice that he would call it up as early as possible next week.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the credentials of Andrew Johnson, Senator from Tennesee, and they were placed on file.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The joint resolution which passed the House last winter, relating to civil service appointments, were passed. It provides that in all cases under civil service examination for positions under the Government, when a disabled United States soldier, his wife, or widow of a deceased soldier dying of wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty as such soldier, or his orphan child, shall pass such examination at the standard fixed by said rules, such person shall have precedence for the appointments to any existing vacancy, anything in the rules of Civil Service to the contrary notwithstanding. The resolution was passed by thirty-six yeas to eight nays. Gordon, of Georgia, and Merrimon of North Carolina, voted with the Republicans in favor of it. Those voting in the negative were Alcorn, Cooper, Dennis, Hogan, Hamilton (Maryland) McCreery, Sprague and Saulsbury.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

After the adoption of a number of amendments the bill was reported to the Senate and all amendments made in the Committee of the Whole not reserved were concurred in.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to proceed to Alaska after the adjournment of the present Congress to inquire into the number of fur seals killed on the islands of Saint George, and if an increased number could be killed without jeopardizing the perpetuity of fisheries and for other purposes. Referred.

OBITUARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Messages were received from the House of Representatives announcing the death of Messrs. Rice, Heresy, Crocker and Hooper.

Eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Hamlin and Morrill upon the life and character of Heresy, by Oglesby and Logan upon Rice, by Washburn and Wadleigh upon Crocker, and by Boutwell and Morrill, of Vermont, upon Hooper.

Resolutions in respect to their memory were adopted, and as a further mark of respect, the Senate adjourned till Monday at eleven o'clock.

THE HOUSE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Durham made an ineffectual effort to get action on the bill in reference to the Freedmen's Bank, and the House then went into Committee of the Whole, Hale (Maine) in the chair, on the Tariff bill, the pending question being on Mr. Burchard's motion to strike out the fifth section which restores the ten per cent. reduction on manufactured goods. Lost—yeas, 95; nays, 103.

The sixth and last section exempting merchandise on shipboard and bound to the United States on the tenth of February, and such merchandise in any public store at the date of the passage of the act from duties provided in the bill was then read.

Mr. FOOT moved to strike out the section. After some debate, the Committee rose without having reached any conclusion.

FUNERAL ORATIONS.

At three o'clock, according to agreement, all legislative business was suspended to give members an opportunity to deliver funeral addresses upon lately deceased members.

Mr. WARD (Ill.), obtained the floor, and read an eulogy upon the late John Brice, of Chicago.

Messrs. Fort and Corwine followed Mr. Ward. Then the death of Mr. Crocker, of Massachusetts, was announced, and eulogies delivered by Messrs. Dawes and Butler. Eulogies on the late Mr. Heresy, of Maine, were made by Messrs. Hale and Fry and Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, and on the late Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, by Messrs. E. R. Hoar, Pierce and Butler, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Niblack.

Adjourned.

LOUISIANA.

Forthcoming Report of the Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The Louisiana Committee will report through Mr. Foster on Tuesday, and a minority report will be submitted by Mr. G. F. Hoar.

The report of the Committee, which will be signed by Messrs. Foster, Phelps, Potter and Marshall will adhere to the original views presented in the sub-committee's report, and will contain a recommendation that the resolution urging the proper authorities in Louisiana to give the control of the Lower House to the Conservatives, be adopted. Some of Those signing the report will express their willingness to support the resolution, formally recognizing the Kellogg Government, but this resolution in their report does not urge it for the reason that the rights of Kellogg have been established by any evidence taken by the committee, but are admitted upon general rumor, and as the best possible solution of the present difficulties.

BASIS OF ANOTHER COMPROMISE BY THE CONSERVATIVES.]

The basis of the new proposition for a compromise of the Louisiana difficulties which Lieut. Governor Penn and other prominent Louisianians have come to Washington to effect and which will be presented to the President on Monday next is substantially as follows:

"The Conservatives object to the Congressional Committee assuming jurisdiction concerning the election of 1872 and 1874, which were separate and entirely different. It is agreed that members of the Legislature elected in 1874, can give pledges, and guarantees the most ample and positive policy for their own future action, and the people will assent to let Kellogg alone, obey the laws and accord the de facto government recognition as long as the President sustains the Kellogg party in office. If, on the other hand, the Conservatives cannot get the results of 1874, or so much as the Congressional Committee decide they are legally entitled to, they will not admit the legality of Kellogg's election, nor will they consent to express doubts as to what they believe the legal results of 1872; but, as this question has perplexed the President and Congress and both the Executive and the Legislative branch of the Government hesitate to act upon it, it is not just to expect the caucus of Conservative members of the Louisiana State Legislature to settle it. The Conservatives further claim that they should not be required to recognize the illegal Hahn House organization, and thus indorse or acquiesce in acts of the fourth of January. As a further act of good faith, the Conservatives agree not to press the Wiltz organization upon the Republicans but are willing that neither should be insisted upon, and let members declared by arbitration reorganize the House. The Louisian Congressional delegation with the exception of Senator West have approved the proposed compromise.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.

MOVEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT TO PREVENT EMIGRATION.

BERLIN, February 20.—The various States of the Empire are investigating the causes of emigration and how to remove them. It is proposed to facilitate the acquirement of small estates, and to oppose the action of emigration agents paid by the trans-Atlantic governments.

NEWSPAPER CONFISCATED.

The Germania (newspaper), having published the recent encyclical of the Pope to the Prussian bishops has been confiscated and the proprietors prosecuted.

FRANCE.

THE SENATE BILL.

PARIS, February 20.—The Left has decided to support the bill for the organization of the Senate which provides that the Assembly shall appoint seventy-five Senators who are to be irremovable, and that the remaining 225, one-third of which number is to be renewed by election every three years shall be chosen by the Councils General, Municipal Councils and Councils of Arrondissements.

SPAIN.

THE VIRGINIUS INDEMNITY.

MADRID, February 20.—The Politica asserts that the indemnity to be paid by Spain to relatives of the American victims of the Virginius affair, has been fixed at $84,000, and that the convention will be signed immediately upon Mr. Cushing presenting his credentials to the new government.

CANADA.

AN ISLAND SUBMERGED.

MONTREAL, February 20.—Owing to the accumulation of ice at the rapids, the water has risen about two feet over the locks of Beauharnai's canal, flooding several houses and compelling the inmates to leave. The island of Aux Chevaux is completely submerged. Meanwhile the mills and factories at Valley Field are stopped for want of water.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—In the Legislature, at Charleston, West Virginia, yesterday, a bill passed both Houses providing for the immediate settlement of the disputed boundary line between Maryland and West Virginia, and the consequent prevention of bloodshed and strife, said by the preamble to be probable otherwise. The line is about thirty-seven miles long, reaching from a point called Fairfax Stone, directly north to the Pennsylvania line. The controversy involves about forty square miles, and is now mostly held by Maryland. Governor Jacob is instructed to proceed forthwith to resist the encroachments by the citizens and officers of Maryland.

The bill removing the Capitol to Wheeling is now a law by limitation.

WASHINGTON.

THE ARKANSAS QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—Various members of the House have prepared speeches on the Arkansas question, which will be considered during the present week. Both parties to the controversy are severally gathering their strength.

The Committee on War Claims have acted adversely on the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay indemnity to the owners of Philo, Parsons and Island Queen for losses occasioned by unlawful seizure of those steamers by a piratical expedition on Lake Erie in September, 1864.

There is no probability of either the House or the Senate Telegraph bill passing during the present Congress.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.

The report of the Board of Audit of the District of Columbia shows the amount expended by improvements on the Board of Public Works and Commissioners as audited and allowed by the Auditor of the Board and by the Board of Audit from January 1, 1871, to December 22, 1874, as follows: For work on streets, $11,415,434; for sewers, $3,282,020; for roads outside of cities, $506,200; for raising and underpinning and otherwise repairing private buildings damaged by improvements, $248,481; total $15,452,137. This statement does not include audited claims for damages to real estate.

TELEGRAPH INVESTIGATION.

The sub-Committee of the House Committee on the Judiciary began to-day inquiring, as authorized by the resolution introduced into the House by Mr. Dawes, to ascertain if the Western Union declined to send messages of the American Press Association on the ground of criticism of the Western Union Company. Mr. Orton, President of the Western Telegraph Company was present and made a statement, after which the Committee adjourned till Monday.

RADICAL CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning on the order of business. There was much discussion about the comparative importance of various measures including Civil Rights, but no agreement was arrived at.

Senator Carpenter occupied his seat in the Senate to-day. He was heartily welcomed by the Senators of all parties.

THE BLACK HILLS.

An Exploring Party Heard From.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, February 20.—A letter has been received by Charles Collins, editor of the Times, direct from the party that left here last October for the Black Hills gold mines: the party numbering thirty, are comfortably quartered near the centre of the hills, have had no trouble with Indians, have plenty of provisions and are prospecting with success. This is the first reliable information from this party. Various rumors have been afloat of the party returning with gold dust, but they are probably untrue.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

BOSTON, February 20.—The Lehigh and Eastern Railway Company of Pennsylvania petition the Legislature to guarantee $5,000,000 of its first mortgage bonds on condition it will carry all coal destined for Massachusetts at a rate of not over one and a half cents per ton per mile.

ATLANTA, Ga., February 20.—The Legislature to-day passed a resolution endorsing the Texas Pacific Railroad, but leaves the subject of Federal aid to the discretion and judgment of Georgia Senators and Representatives.

NEW YORK, February 20.—A collision occurred this afternoon in the Erie Railroad tunnel at Bergen, N. J., between several coal cars and a passenger train, and a brakeman on the coal car named Patrick Savage, was killed and some cars demolished.

A verdict was given against the New York and New Haven Railroad company yesterday, for about $16,000, in favor of a man who was robbed of that amount in one of the company's cars. It was held that the company must protect its patrons.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., says that Ike Hooper, colored, was executed there on Friday for the murder of Howard Latterwhite, also colored, on the night of December 12, 1873.

Following is the New York bank statement: Loans, increase, $1,738,900; specie, decrease, $3,240,100; legal tenders, decrease, $2,254,000; deposits, decrease, $260,850; circulation, decrease, $928,500; reserve, decrease, $4,842,575.

The New York Stock Exchange was notified on Saturday that two certificates of Erie had been raised to two hundred shares each. The certificates were in the name of Messrs. Trowbridge & Co., which firm recently sold a smaller amount of stock to some out of town parties.

On Wednesday night, a negro was caught in the act of fastening a cross tie on the trestle-work over Hickahola bottom on the Missippi and Tennessee Railroad. After arrest, he confessed to having thrown a train off near there recently. This time he expected the train would be dashed to pieces and then he would rob the bodies of the passengers.

On Saturday afternoon, a daughter of Valentine Meyer, visiting an up stairs room in her father's house, No. 350 Main street, Cincinnati, discovered a closet broken open and a tin box taken therefrom and broken open and its contents, $2,500 carried away. Two persons named Geo. Bailey and Margaret George were arrested on suspicion but no money was found on them.

Investigations which have been in progress for several days past by the Nebraska Legislature into the management of the State Penitentiary show that the prisoners have been subjected to extremely cruel treatment and clothed and fed miserably. The investigation committee will report a change of officers and rules. The amendments to the Omaha city charter have passed both Houses.

OHIO NEWS.

THE furnaces at Massillon are in blast.

ALL the manufactories of Martin's Ferry are running.

The Canton Bridge Company have just completed a bridge over the Mahoning river, at Spring Common.

THE Gaylord Rolling Mill Company, Portsmouth, has received an order which will keep them running on full time for the next six months.

IN 1814, all of Cincinnati manufacturers were as follows: One steam mill, two breweries, one sugar refinery, one glass house, one steam saw mill, one manufactory of cotton and wool, four small c

THE WEEKLY POST'S CIRCULATION.

The Largest of Any Secular Paper in the City.

THE GAZETTE'S BOGUS FIGURES—THE WEEKLY POST HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION AND IS THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST WEEKLY IN THE STATE.

The Gazette of yesterday has one of its characteristic articles on the question of weekly circulation, in which it, of course, tries to demonstrate that the Gazette has a larger weekly circulation than THE POST. It has the assurance to say that this claim is backed up by the figures of the Postmaster, but its figures are not the figures of the Postmaster, as on Wednesday one of the proprietors of the Gazette went to Postmaster Negley and asked for the figures. Col. Negley refused to give them, and they were not furnished by him or any authorized person about the Postoffice. So that the Gazette's assumed figures are bogus to start with, and its conclusions are just as false as its promises.

It is perhaps well enough for the public to understand that no papers are weighed at the postoffice except those which go out of the county, and upon which postage is charged, so that the weight of newspapers received is no index to their circulation both in and out of the county. It only shows the weight of its circulation out of the county. But so far as THE WEEKLY POST is concerned, its circulation is considerable larger than the Weekly Gazette, bogus figures to the contrary notwithstanding.

We do not propose to enter into any discussion with the Gazette or any of our neighbors about the circulation they may have, and we have no reason to complain as to the patronage bestowed by the public upon THE POST. While we are naturally anxious to extend its circulation indefinitely as a purely business transaction, it already enjoys a circulation of which we feel justly proud, which is increasing regularly at a legitimate and satisfactory rate, and it circulates not only among a large class, but a class that is profitable to advertisers and those who wish to communicate with the public through its columns. We labor to make the paper worth all the money paid for it, and claim that THE WEEKLY POST is the largest, best and cheapest weekly paper in the State, and that it has the largest circulation of any secular paper in the city of Pittsburgh.

THE CIRCULATION QUESTION AGAIN.

Our acknowledgments are due the Leader for its promptness in correcting its report in Tuesday's issue, relating to the evidence given by one of the proprietors of this journal in the Bayne-Schamberg case, concerning the circulation of the THE POST.

When application was made to the editor of the Leader on Wednesday to give our statement he readily assented and in that afternoon's issue the statement appeared, with a promise to say more on another occasion. This it followed, the next day (yesterday) with the following:

"An examination of the notes of counsel in the case gives the answer as follows:

"J. S. LARE, sworn—The circulation of THE POST is between 6,000 and 7,000. It was in the neighborhood of 10,000 at one time."

The Leader goes on to say that the extract taken from the counsels notes set the gentleman right as it was the intention of the Leader to do yesterday. . . . "There is reason to believe THE POST was satisfied with the statement made in this paper yesterday, at all events it expresses no dissatisfaction to-day."

THE POST is perfectly satisfied and thanks the Leader for its courtesy and fairness. Would that some other journals that we know could afford to act likewise.

AND STILL THE CIRCULATION QUESTION.

[From the Dispatch.]

Another effort was made to get the circulation of THE POST, but it was a failure.

[From the Commercial.]

Mr. Marshall—What was the circulation of THE POST at the time the article [Schamberg's] appeared?

Mr. Lare—Between six and seven thousand daily, and on some occasions it reached the neighborhood of ten thousand.

THE TAXPAYERS' UNION.

MEETING YESTERDAY—THEY PROTEST AGAINST THE COURSE OF THE WATER COMMITTEE AND THE MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

[From The Daily Post, February 19.]

The Taxpayers' Central Executive Committee held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. George Finley in the chair.

Judge Mellon, from the Committee on Municipal Hall, presented the following:

Resolved, That we have no confidence in the Water Committee or Mechanical Engineer; their course throughout, in the most charitable light which can be put on it, has been a series of blunders, practically, mechanically, legally and financially. If there were nothing else, their course in the "foundations" business is sufficient to create distrust. The combination of the offices, duties and functions of Mechanical Engineer, contractor, material man, inspector of the work, and estimator of the pay rolls, all in one, and the same man is worse than a mere irregularity.

Resolved, That for the the city to borrow more money, to be spent under such management, is an outrage on the citizens; and even if the work was in better hands, as the city is in no condition to pay interest on additional bond issues, either by increasing the water rents, or by increasing any other kind of taxes, and as there is a well-founded belief that the Constitutional limit of her borrowing power has been already reached, if not exceeded, it would be a gross wrong on the citizens, as well as a fraud on the bond purchasers, to issue more bonds under the circumstances.

Resolved, That under present circumstances, and in view that the built-up parts of the city need no greater water supply than they have now, and are likely to need less under present prospects of manufacturing interests and population, and the rural districts are protesting against the water extension to them, or having to pay for what they don't need, it would be wiser to suspend the work for the present than to borrow money to carry it on.

Resolved, That in the event of legislation being obtained to issue more bonds, our Finance Committee is instructed to file a bill to prevent their issue, on the ground that the constitutional limit has been reached; and if issued before the case is decided, to give notice to the public against their purchase by a notice in one New York, two Philadelphia and two Pittsburgh papers.

Considerable discussion was had on the subject of the resolutions, after which they were adopted as read.

On motion, a committee, of which Judge Mellon was made chairman, was appointed to look into the alleged extravagancies of the Board of Health.

Adjourned.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The greater part of the day was occupied by the Bayne-Schamberg libel case, elsewhere reported.

In the case of Eliza J. Ballott, indicted on oath of Mary Gardner for assault and battery, defendant was found not guilty, and the costs were divided.

The case of Thomas and James Howard, indicted for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Alexander King, is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

A verdict was returned for plaintiff in the sum of $9,242 23 in the case of Wm. Whigham et al., partners vs. the Commercial Banking Company vs. Robert Haney.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

Kate Marion vs. Marion Kennedy. Jury out.

Bakewell, Pears & Co. vs. Jno. Story; on trial.

S. S. Watters & Co. vs. Wm. Connelly. Verdict for plaintiff for $268.

Wilhelmina Walters vs. Adam Klingleman; an action for slander. Jury out.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

A. H. Steele and Hiram Steele, partners as Steele & Co., bankrupts, Titusville. Bankrupts' petition for discharge presented, and an order was made for their final examination before Register Rogers, at Franklin.

Bown & Heckert, debtors, New Castle. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed, and on motion of their solicitor, the case was referred to Register Harper.

John S. Bayard, bankrupt, Waynesburg, Green county. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate, presented and confirmed absolutely. An order was also made for the ascertainment of the liens against the said real estate.

A. T. McCarty, bankrupt, Tioga county. The opinion of Register Smith regarding the distribution of the fund in the hands of the assignee presented, approved, and distribution ordered accordingly.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas and James Howard, indicted for felonious assault on oath of Alex. King, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended defendents to the extreme mercy of the court.

Com. vs. Catharine Heilburg, indicted for the larceny of a number of handkerchiefs from Semple's store. On trial.

E. J. Ballot was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, and the costs were divided between the defendant and the prosecutor.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Brown vs. Hubbell, the jury found for plaintiff for $8,426 44.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Kate Marion vs. Harry Kennedy; action to recover for defamation of character. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $250. Motion for a new trial made on the part of the defendant.

Wm. Buente vs. Schoenberger & Co.; action for work and labor done. On trial.

Bakewell, Pears & Co., vs. John Story; on trial.

Pauline Lanz filed an application for the benefit of the act of Assembly, securing to herself her separate earnings.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless

S. P. Chester vs. steam tug "Veteran No. 2," in admiralty. J. S. Bringle allowed to intervene.

Geo. J. Thomas, bankrupt, Cambria county. The creditors having chosen Wm. B. Bonacker, of Johnstown, as assignee, the same is approved.

Mackin Bros., bankrupts, Warren county. The Auditor's report on the adjustment of liens presented and confirmed subject to exceptions.

In the matter of Lyman Stewart, for the adjudication of himself and others, partners as the Titusville Savings Bank, on motion of Seely, solicitor for petitioner, the name of J. J. Carter was ordered to be dropped from the proceedings.

J. H. Ware and Nathan Ware, bankrupts, of Butler county, were finally discharged.

In the matter of George H. Anderson, bankrupt, of this city, leave was granted the assignee to sell certain bank stock belonging to estate, discharged of liens.

George W. Keeny, of Armstrong county, was adjudged a bankrupt on creditor's petition.

F. H. Gibbs et al. filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy against J. F. Carter, of Titusville. The usual order to show cause was issued.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

James Dunbar who plead guilty of simple assault, in a case where he was charged with felonious assault, was fined fifty dollars and costs.

In the cases of Christiana Dietz, convicted of being a common scold, and Amelia Johnston convicted of false pretenses; sentence was suspended on condition that defendants sin no more.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

W. S. Wilson, Esq., was appointed commissioner in the case of Cornelia A. Simpson vs. Arthur Simpson.

The hearing on the application of Dr. A. M. Barr for the benefit of the insolvent laws, was continued until Saturday next.

"The Homewood Institute" was granted privilege to borrow $23,000 for the purpose of paying off indebtedness, upon terms and at rates to be approved of by the court.

The Franklin Savings Fund and Safe Deposit Company was allowed to change its name to that of the Franklin Banking Company.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Wm. Longdon and Wm. J. McGratz to Samuel B. McKown, Thomas Scandrett and J. Heckel were appointed appraisers.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2.—Judge Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Bakewell Pears & Co, vs. John Story, the jury found for plaintiffs for $4,238 74.

In the case of Wm. Buente vs. Shoenberger & Co. the jury found for plaintiff for $833 82.

Drusilla Vandolsen vs. Conrad Vandolsen; libel in divorce. Subpoena awarded.

The argument list will be taken up in this Court on Wednesday morning next.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Nicholas Smith, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. Petition of the Allemania Insurance Company presented and leave granted to foreclose the mortgage of Nicholas Smith, dated August 29th, 1872, for $1,500.

Moss & Knapp, bankrupts, petition of W. W. Watson, Esq., for solicitors compensation presented and referred to Register Willard.

A. Ortlieb & Co., bankrupts. Assignee's report presented and confirmed nisi, and the assignee empowered, when the same is confirmed absolute; to execute and deliver a deed to the purchasers for the same.

S. Reynolds and R. A. Reynolds, bankrupts Luzerne county Register's report on the petition of the assignee for the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed, and the prayer of the petitioner is denied and the creditors allowed in the State Courts to sell said real estate.

Ferdinand Soucy, Allegheny city, bankrupt. Petition of Isaac Taylor, a judgment creditor, for an order on assignee for the payment of certain costs incurred in the Allegheny county Courts and the United States Circuit Court, presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

Joseph H. Dewees, of Pithole City, Venango county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Rogers.

Andrew Ackley vs. the steamboat Leopard, in admiralty. John Regan allowed to intervene for wages due amounting to $5 35.

THE BAYNE-SCHAMBERG SUIT.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—MR. MARSHALL CONCLUDES FOR THE DEFENSE—JUDGE COLLIER'S CHARGE—DEFINITION OF LIBEL AS RELATING TO PUBLIC OFFICERS AND CANDIDATES.

[From The Daily Post, February 9.]

At the opening of the Quarter Sessions Court yesterday, Mr. Marshall began the concluding speech for the defense, and spoke for two hours and a quarter. The principal points noted in the testimony were reviewed.

He made sport of the idea that Col. Bayne had discriminated against Schamberg on account of his religion, as he, the speaker, did not think Mr. S. had any religion, and held that Mr. S. was vexed because the balance of the defendants had not been made to smart with himself.

He contended that the District Attorney had a right to drop the prosecution against the balance of the defendants, as soon as he found it was unjust, and contended, that such a discovery had been made in this case.

Mr. Marshall thought if Mr. Schamberg were in Heaven he would not be happy unless he could stand on the brink, and look at the writhing of the lost in the lake of fire and brimstone. Mr. Marshall further contened that the District Attorney had a right to leave the prosecution of offenders to other lawyers if the prosecutors wished it so, as in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad against the offenders in the case in point.

Mr. M. argued that the language of the alleged libel showed malice and quoted extensively from the Leader to prove the assertion. As the article on which the indictment was based was published in THE POST and not in the Leader, Mr. Brown objected and suggested that the copies of both papers be sent out with the jury, which was agreed to.

At the conclusion of Mr. Marshall's address Judge Collier charged the jury as follows:

THE CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY.—No matter how this case is decided, there is one thing evident to you, that it has been very ably tried. You have been spent some days in hearing the evidence, and the ability with which the case was was conducted must have struck you. This is the first case, gentlemen, under the new Constitution in which a candidate has been libelled or alleged to have been libelled. There was one other case before Judge Allison, in Philadelphia something similar to this, but that was a private case, and this is really the first case of this kind that ever came before a jury. It is right that it should have been ably tried, for the provisions of the new Constitution, under which it comes, are different from those of the old Constitution, and the time in trying the case has been well spent. This case is a very important one, much more so than a case involving simply matters of money value.

In the old Constitution of 1790 there was a clause in regard to libel, which was inserted without change in the next Constitution, that of 1838. Then came the last Constitution, that of 1874, and in this same changes were made. The Constitution of 1790 provided that in the prosecution for libel for the publication of matters relating to the investigation of the official conduct of public officers, or any matter proper for public information, the truth thereof might be offered in evidence. This law remained the same in the Constitution of 1838, but in the Constitution of 1874, it was changed. The Constitution now provides:

"The printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof.

"No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacity, or any other matter proper for public investigation or information, where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made, shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury; and in all indictments for libel, the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts under the direction of the Court, as in other cases."

The common law has been that the truth could be given in evidence only to show that the charges are not maliciously or negligently made. Although this is not literally so stated in the Constitution, it is conceded that it may be thus given, and I so charge you.

Under the new Constitution this indictment has been found. It charges that Col. Bayne while a candidate for office, and also occupying the position of District Attorney, with having had the defendant in this case sentenced, because he was a Jew, and that he was guilty of corrupt conduct in settling other cases. The rule relative to the candidates for public offices, is well stated in law. Every citizen has a right to discuss the character of a candidate; but he must be ready, if brought into Court to prove the charges he makes, or show the jury that he had reasonable grounds to believe them to be true. He can defend on these grounds, but not on any others. This is the rule, gentlemen, and we must have such a rule; if we had not, we could have no election without bloodshed. The alleged libelous article charges that Col. Bayne did something illegal because defendant was a Jew. Such a charge is a very grave one, and a man who would be guilty of such a thing is not fit to remain in society. You must take all the evidence into consideration, but the best evidence, the best test is to take the article and see what it means. It is next charged that he corruptly settled certain cases. If you think that the defendant meant that Col. Bayne was merely negligent, you should find for him for that would not be libel; but it is for you to determine what was meant by the article. I will not go over the points of the testimony; that has been very ably done by the counsel In defending himself on the grounds of truth, you will remember that the defendant cannot defend by showing that some one told him that such was the case. If he had made a proper investigation and can show that he had reasonable and well founded belief that the charges were true, he could have defended on such grounds."

The jury retired about one o'clock and after the adjournment of Court, returned a sealed verdict, which will be read this morning.

VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT.

The verdict of the jury in the Bayne-Schamberg libel case was opened in the Criminal Court Friday morning. It appears the jury, from the start, stood eleven for conviction and one against, and that it just took two hours and fifteen minutes to bring this one over. The verdict was one of acquittal and that the prosecutor pay costs.

You can cure a sore throat with the help of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy for coughs, and all throat and lung diseases. MWS&W

A WASHINGTON county lady named Mrs. McCullough, living near West Middletown, is reported to have committed suicide, on last Wednesday night by taking arsenic. Family trouble is assigned as a reason.

ACCIDENT ON THE PAN HANDLE.

FIVE COACHES AND A BAGGAGE CAR PRECIPITATED OVER AN EMBANKMENT TWENTY FEET HIGH—A BROKEN RAIL THE CAUSE—THE PASSENGERS ALL ESCAPE DEATH.

(From The Daily Post, February 20.)

A frightful accident happened the Southern express train on the Pan Handle Railroad yesterday morning, from which the passengers all made a most miraculous escape with their lives. The train was traveling east at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and when about three miles west of Steubenville and one mile distant from Mingo station, a broken rail was encountered. The engine and first baggage car which was empty, passed over safely. The rest of the train, consisting of one laden baggage car, two passenger cars, two Pullman palace sleeping coaches and the Pennsylvania Company's Directors became detached, jumped the track and was precipitated down the embankment, which is about twenty feet high at that point. The cars went sliding down the hill, and in their course were pretty completely demolished. There were only thirty passengers on the train at the time, and as stated they all fortunately escaped with their lives, though five or six were more or less injured. They were nearly all asleep at the time of the accident and did not fully realize the precarious position until the shock was over.

In their couse down the hill the stoves of the cars were overturned and soon the fire was communicated to the surrounding inflammable mass. The flames gained rapid headway and soon consumed all the cars, but not before the passengers had succeeded in extricating themselves. The baggage and nearly all the satchels held by the passengers in the cars in which they were riding were consumed and the loss to the railroad company will amount to a considerable sum.

The passengers were placed in the single car that escaped and the injured were made as comfortable as possible till they reached Steubenville, where they were placed in the hospital belonging to the railroad company. The following is a list of the persons injured together with their residences: Harvey Mann of Bellefonte, Pa., severe cuts on head and face; John Roperts, No. 121 East street, of Cincinnati, considerably bruised about the body; John Shane and wife who were on their way to England were slightly injured, being likewise bruised and cut about the head and face; J. N. McCullough, Esq., Vice President of the Pennsylvania Company was most injured, having had three ribs broken besides being cut about the scalp; J. G. Saxe, the poet, had his leg severely bruised; S. L. Gardner the flagman was bruised somewhat, but not seriously. The rest of the passengers and the employees of the train escaped uninjured. William Stewart, General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Company, occupied the Directors car along with Mr. McCullough, but he fortunately escaped.

PATENTS GRANTED.

The following patents have been granted during the past week to residents of Western Pennsylvania:

Ejectors—Louis B. Fulton and Julius Troeger, Pittsburgh. Filed August 11, 1874.

Harvester Reels—David S. Fulton, Paris. Filed October 3, 1574.

Movable cabinets for safes—William J. Barnes. Filed October 24, 1874.

Pipe and nut wrenches—T. Kohler, Allegheny, assignor of one half his rights to Henry Zimmerman, same place. Filed August 8, 1874.

Machines for cutting off bars, tubes, cylinders, &c.—Jacob Reese, Pittsburgh. Filed August 7, 1874.

Devices for welding together the fagends of bars—Jacob Sutter, Pittsburgh. Filed August 10, 1874.

Coffee mills—T. Strowbridge, New Brighton. Filed January 2, 1875.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.

A lady was assisted from the Erie Express at the Union Depot on Saturday who was so ill that she could scarcely walk. A man accompanied her, and the two soon after disappeared. Shortly afterward a dispatch was received from New Castle, stating that the body of an infant had been found on the track near that place. The conductor states that the woman had been taken very sick in the water closet, and required the attention of her companion. It is supposed the child was born then and thrown to the track and killed. The parties had not been heard from at last accounts.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The principals of the public schools held a meeting on Saturday morning for the purpose of discussing the question of technical education.

After a somewhat extended discussion, Mr. J. L. Harrison from a Committee on Resolutions presented the following which were adopted:

Resolved—That the demands of progress require that science and manipulative skill should be wedded together, and that the national wealth and increasing prosperity of this nation must be based on an enlightened employment of national products and forces.

Resolved, That our comprehensive common school system will not have reached its full measure of usefulness until it shall have made provision for special instruction in what relates to modern industrial life.

Resolved: That the productive industry of this State, which is the instrument of its prosperity, requires the establishment of public industrial schools in all its great manufacturing centres, and we, as teachers and promoters of educational interest, pledge our moral support, to the incorporation of such schools into our common school system.

On motion a copy of the resolutions was ordered to be sent to the Educational Committees of the Legislature now in session.

MICHINE POETRY.

I've had the toothache, and know all about it,
I have been awake night after night
And suffered so much, that a moment without it
Would make me go wild with delight.
Yet it always returned, and severer, by far,
At a time when I most needed rest.
So while riding up Penn street one day in a car,
I wondered which dentist was best.
The conductor called out, "Dr. Scott's right here,"
And the horses instinctively stopped;
But another car load coming up in our rear,
Quickly out all the passengers hopped.
At the door an attendant in waiting,
Politely then asked us to enter,
And we soon joined the throng there relating
How they liked the great Dental Inventor.
Each declared that the teeth were so perfect
And natural looking withal,
That no one could fail to be suited,
If they only would give him a call.
He extracted my teeth without pain,
Though the roots were deep buried beneath,
And I now look quite handsome again,
In a set of enameled gum teeth.
I can talk, sing or bite off a thread,
While my breath once offensive, is sweet,
And I now bless the day that I read
Of 278 Penn street.

A MAN while returning from the theatre on Saturday night about half-past eleven o'clock, was garroted and robbed of a gold watch and chain on Hand street near the bridge. There were three men in the job.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made at the present session of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the passage of an act entitled "An Act to repeal an act approved May fifteenth, A. D. 1871, entitled an act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines, ale and beer, in certain boroughs and townships in the county of Allegheny, so far as its provisions relate or affect the borough of West Elizabeth and township of Jefferson fe5:1td&4tW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all **Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Spermatorrhœa** or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, **Impotency**, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and **Syphilis,** (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or on OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 7 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproductions, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents at the office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address Dr. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUICKLY CURED!

ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

Girard Medical Dispensary

No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used, this enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. jy14-da Wlyr

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address Dr. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio oc9-lyd&W

MANHOOD RESTORED

A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. oct3-6mw

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SEEDS. PLANTS. TREES.

25 choice varieties of Flower Seeds sent by mail for $1.

8 choice Monthly Roses by mail for $1.

Send for our ILLUSTRATED Catalogue free by mail.

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THOS. F. STEWART'S REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, opposite First National Bank.

If you wish to exchange city property for that in the country.

If you wish to exchange country property for city.

If your House is too small.

If your House is too large.

If your location does not suit you,

If you wish to exchange Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages for a place either in the city or country, the place to do so is where most of this kind of business is done, and that place is the Real Exchange of THOS. F. STEWART, Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

N. B.—WANTED—Mortgages on good city property from $20,000 to $100,000. de28 THOS. F. STEWART.

FOR SALE—

TO CAPITALISTS.

May now invest in choice selected Mineral and Timber Lands at very low figures, located on and near railroads and navigable streams, in West Virginia. Several tracts with workable veins of BLACK BAND and the HEMATITES IRON ORES SPLINT, CANNEL and BITUMINOUS COALS, and covered with immense timber, such as Black and White Oak, Walnuts, Wild Cherry, Maple, &c. Full particulars furnished upon application to A. H. ROWAND, 203 Robinson street, Allegheny City Pa. de2 MWFd&W3mos.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION!

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of 300 pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house. Sent to any one (post paid) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 11 N. Eighth st., St. Louis.

J. H. JOHNSTON, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS 285 LIBERTY STREET.

Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for a price-list. A lot of Second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap. s,a&W

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HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES.

And all kinds of Wagon Wood Works, sawed to order and for sale cheap, at DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS, Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, two squares below Suspension Bridge. jy11-s&W C. COLEMAN & SON.

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Conducted by us in every form on commission only. Puts, Calls and Double Privileges on best houses and lowest rates. Cost $100 to $500. Pamphlets explaining how Wall street operations are conducted sent free. Send for a copy. TRUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall street, New York. fe19:22m&1st7mW

GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS.

On the first of January we commence Extensive Improvements in one of our Salesrooms, during which the Goods in two rooms will have to be crowded into one. This compels us to Reduce Stock on hand nearly one-half, to do which at once, we offer from to-day, DECEMBER 11th, our entire stock AT LOWER PRICES than first class Goods have ever been sold in Pittsburgh.

McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

NEW NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE. Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY

TO INVEST A FEW DOLLARS, WITH POSSIBLE RETURNS OF THOUSANDS, IS OFFERED BY THE POSTPONEMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY TO THE 27th OF FEBRUARY, NEXT, OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT AND DRAWING. THE MANAGEMENT ARE PLEDGED TO THE RETURN OF THE MONEY IF THE DRAWING SHOULD NOT COME OFF AT THE DAY NOW APPOINTED.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts	$20,000 each..	100,000
10 Cash Gifts	15,000 each..	150,000
15 Cash Gifts	10,000 each..	150,000
20 Cash Gifts	5,000 each..	100,000
25 Cash Gifts	4,000 each..	100,000
30 Cash Gifts	3,000 each..	90,000
50 Cash Gifts	2,000 each..	100,000
100 Cash Gifts	1,000 each..	100,000
240 Cash Gifts	500 each..	120,000
500 Cash Gifts	100 each..	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts	50 each..	950,000

Whole Tickets $50. Halves $25. Tenth, or each Coupon $5. Eleven Whole Tickets, $500.

For Tickets, or information, address THO. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent and Manager, Louisville, Ky

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

Death of Gov. Bramlette—Action of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain February 27.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, January 16, 1875, it was resolved that C. M. BRIGGS, Esq., who under the late Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE was the real business manager of the gift concerts already given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to take the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette in the management of the affairs of the fifth and last gift concert, and that the drawing announced for February 27, 1875, shall positively and unequivocally take place on that day without any further postponement or delay on any account whatever. R. T. DURRETT, President.

JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.

Hereafter all communications relating to the Fifth Concert should be addressed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the drawing shall come off February 27, or that every dollar paid for tickets shall be returned.

C. M. BRIGGS, Agent and Manager. Room 4 Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky. de19 &Wtfe27

LOOK! LOOK!

$1,200,000 IN PRIZES!

The Grandest Single Number Scheme on Record, will be drawn in public in St Louis on March 31, 1875.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.

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Legalized by State Authority.

MURRAY, MILLER & CO., MANAGERS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

1 Prize of	$100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
1 Prize of	25,000
1 Prize of	20,000
5 Prizes of	10,000
10 Prizes of	5,000
20 Prizes of	2,500
100 Prizes of	1,000

And 11,451 other Prizes of from $1,500 to $50, amounting in the aggregate to

$1,200,000!

Whole tickets $20; halves $10; quarters $5. Prize payable in full and no postponement of drawings take place.

Address, for Tickets and Circulars, MURRAY, MILLER & CO., P. O. Box 2446. ST. LOUIS, MO. ja4-eod&W

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Duff & Campbell,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS,

And Dealers in French and Enameled Glass.

As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD. w-s&W

VERNER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Marble, Granite and Stone Work 286 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa MARBLE MANTLES A SPECIALTY. fr23-eod&sowW

BOILERS and ENGINES On hand and made to order for Rolling, Grist, Planing Mills, Portable Saw Mills and Hoisting Engines, House Front Columns, Window Heads, Sash Weights and general Machine Castings. Also, dealers in Second-hand Boilers and Engines. Prompt attention given to repairing. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, Nos. 88 and 40, Park Way, Allegheny, Pa. ja2:1yrW

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize Packages in the world. It contains 15 sheets paper, 15 envelopes, Pen, Pen Holder, Pencil, patent Yard Measure, package of Perfumery, and a piece of Jewelry. Single package with elegant prize, post paid, 25 cents. Circular free. BRIDE & CO., 769 Broadway, N. Y. fe6 2mW

DEAFNESS!

Blind Eyes.
Sore Eyes.
Tetter--Eccema.
Skin Diseases.
Scrofula.
Consumption.
Bronchitis.
Dyspepsia.
Nervous Affections.
Piles and Fistula.
Dropsy and Kidney Diseases.
Liver Complaints.
Hernia or Rupture.
Ulcerated Legs.
Catarrh.
Rheumatism.

I have enumerated above a number of diseases of a chronic character, to which I have given attention for over twenty-five years, and I have cured them after all hopes of cure and various methods had been tried in vain. I would respectfully invite those who are afflicted, whether residing in the city or at a distance therefrom, to call on me at my office and ascertain my terms.

The diseases which head this list run through various phases, and the list could be extended to fill a column of a newspaper by giving a name to the different grades which these maladies assume. I deem this unnecessary, as most of those who read this, and are desirous to

THE CURTAIN DROPPED.

Execution of Ortwein.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS

He Meets His Fate With Coolness and Resignation---How the Affair was Conducted---How the News of the Execution was Received---The Murderer's Confession---Worse Even Than Painted.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

At three minutes past twelve o'clock, yesterday, Sheriff Hare loosed the "silver cord" which connected Ernest Ortwein with all that was mortal, and the guilty wretch who had by his quintuple crime sent unwarned into eternity, five persons at Homestead, last spring wast sent to accompany his victims to the unseen world, thus making all the reparation for the heinous crime in the power of mortal to make.

THE CRIME.

As our readers are all familiar with the details of the tragedy, a brief recapitulation of them will suffice. On the night of the 29th of last April, Mr. John Hamnet and his wife Agnes, who lived near Homestead, Mifflin township, this county, visited a neighbor named West, leaving their two little daughters, Ida and Emma, and a boy about thirteen years of age, named Robert Smith, whom they had adopted, at home with Ortwein. As the latter stated that he had some business to attend to at Homestead, Mr. Hamnett allowed him to take a horse to ride there, and Mrs. H. also gave him some change to purchase some sugar. During the evening he was seen in various parts of the village; had been seen drinking two glasses of beer and had been observed buying some candy, which he said was for the children. From all that is known it appears the murderer went directly home, stabled the horse and deliberately armed himself with a small hand ax and began his horrid work. After killing the two little girls and Bobby Smith, the thought appears to have struck the murderer that he had waded so far that it were safer to go on than retreat, as he might have done after robbing the house. Accordingly he waited until Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett returned, and secreting himself behind a door lay, like a wild beast, in wait for his prey. It appears that the struggle which followed was a terrible one, Mrs. H., according to the prisoner's account, fighting him with the fury of a tigress and the strength of despair.

After completing his bloody work, the fiend robbed the house of what money and valuables he could find, admitting afterward that he expected to get more. He then set fire to the house, and fled, with the brand of Cain upon his brow never to be effaced. The burning of the house did not attract attention until about half past three o'clock next morning, when it was noticed by a coal miner named Frank Ackerman, who had arisen to go to his work. He aroused the neighborhood, and people from the surrounding country flocked to the scene. The building had fallen down, and a horrible odor of burning flesh scented the air.

THE FIRST DAMNING PROOF

against the prisoner was clearly brought out when the remains of all the household, except his, were discovered, it being at first thought that Ortwein had perished with the family. Upon further examination it was discovered that Mr. Hamnet had been dressed when he was burned, portions of his garments being saturated with blood. The ax was also found, and its work traced on the heads of the victims. All these circumstances conspired to fix suspicion on the murderer, who yesterday paid the highest penalty known to the law.

THE FLIGHT AND CAPTURE.

In the meantime the guilty wretch, who had thus obliterated one of the best families of the county, was restlessly flitting from saloon to saloon, his course being in the quieter parts of the South Side, from thence across to this side, out Penn street, where he staid over night, finally bringing up in Waltz's beer hall in the upper part of Allegheny, where he was arrested on the Friday evening following the murder.

During all this time the apparitions of his murdered victims appeared to follow him and his inability to ignore the subject of the murder finally led to the suspicions which caused his arrest.

THE TRIAL

and conviction soon followed, and although able efforts were made to save the prisoner by every device known to expert criminal lawyers, who labored hard to prove the prisoner insane, all availed him nothing in the estimation of the jury who evidently thought him a fit subject for the gallows, what so ever his mental condition might be.

People breathed more freely when it was announced that the Supreme Court had affirmed the sentence of the Judge before whom he was tried, that he be "hanged by the neck until he was dead."

DIES IRAE.

The bright beautiful morning of yesterday was hailed with enthusiasm by the morbid crowd that always attend such exhibitions, but there was but little chance for those who were not possessed of an invitation card to get even a glimpse of the tragic scene to be enacted in the jail yard. Six persons however were found by Sheriff Hare, who had smuggled themselves into the Court House the night previous and were prepaing themselves to feast their eyes upon the horrid spectacle.

The favored few who were permitted to witness the execution were Messrs. Wm. Wettach, H. B. Long, J. I. Risher, John Wampler, James Verner, Wm. Heagy, James McDonald, Joseph Dorrington, W. Woods, Daniel O'Neill, Samuel Hastings and B. B. Coursin, the persons selected by the sheriff for this purpose. Besides these were invited Judge Kirkpatrick, Prothonotary Kennedy, Coroner McCallin, Chief Engineer White, of the Fire Department, ex-Sheriff Fleming, County Commissioner Beckert, County Treasurer Kilgore, and a number of other officials, most of whom were present. In addition to these were the Sheriff's deputies and the representatives of the press.

THE LAST HOURS

of the wretched man were spent in religious exercises with his spiritual advisers, Revs. Hertzberger, of the South Side, and Meister, of Youngstown, Ohio. The eucharist was administered to him shortly before twelve o'clock in the jail, and at ten minutes to that hour Sheriff Hare, Deputy Sheriff Cluley and the prisoner's counsel repaired to the prisoner's cell. Before taking the line of march to the scaffold, the ministers placed their hands on Ortwein's head and pronounced a benediction upon him. Capt. Cluley then pinioned his arms and the fatal procession started for the scaffold.

THE MURDERER'S DEMEANOR

as he looked upon the cheerful sunlight for the last time was apparently self-possessed, and he trod the ground with more firmness than the majority of the spectators. At the corner of the Sheriff's office, as the condemned man came at once into full view of the scaffold, he started and for a moment a tremor convulsed his powerful frame. It was only momentary, however, the prisoner regaining composure by a strong effort in a moment and appeared to be attentively listening to the fervent petitions being offered in his behalf by Pastor Hertzberger who continued to pray until after the ascent to the scaffold was made.

ON THE SCAFFOLD

the murderer knelt and the ministers placing their hands upon his head, offered a benediction. Before the fatal noose was adjusted, the prisoner held a whispered conversation with the ministers, after which Sheriff Hare asked him if he had anything to say and received a negative reply. The Sheriff and ministers then shook hands with the unfortunate man, and his mission on earth being ended, he addressed himself to his God. The prayer was as translated by Mr. Hertzberger, "Lord Jesus Christ have mercy on my soul. Father, into Thy hands I commit my spirit. Thou hast delivered me, O Lord, my God."

THE END.

Everything being in readiness the white cap was drawn over the murderer's head, and Capt. Cluley shouted to three deputies who held up the heavy beam which was to spring the trap to let go. At the same moment Sheriff Hare put his foot on the trigger and Ernest Ortwein, young in years but old in iniquity was

LAUNCHED INTO ETERNITY,

the final act being accompanied by a wild, fierce yell of exultation from the dense crowd on Diamond street, who could hear the fall of the fatal beam. For a moment the body hung without any movement except the vibration resulting from the fall. Then the chest began to heave powerfully, the writhings showing the immense physical power of the murderer. The body was allowed to hang thirty minutes after which it was taken down and placed in a coffin and conveyed into the Sheriff's old office.

THE EXPRESSION

of the countenance was frightful while the murderer was hanging, but the features soon resumed their natural expression when the body was placed in the coffin. An examination of the neck showed that it had been broken by the fall, so that the victim's suffering was all prior to the suspension. The body was placed in the possession of Mr. Devore, the undertaker.

THE TIME OF DEATH.

As soon as the drop fell, Drs. Pollock, Gilmore and McKelvey began taking notes of the ebbing away of life. The following is the record made by Dr. McKelvey: The body fell at 12:33½; at 12:33¾ no pulse; at 12:34¼ no pulse; at 12:34½ flickering pulse; at 12:43¾ perceptible pulse; at 12:35¼ 20 per minute; at 12:35½ 28 per minute; at 12:6 34 per minute; at 12:7½ 120 per minute; at 12:8 60 per minute; at 12:8¼ flickering; at 12:9 none; at 12:9½ none.

THE MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

As some sympathy has been wasted on Ortwein and many attempts have been made to enlist the feeling of the public in his behalf, while the loss sustained by society in the destruction of a useful family has been ignored, it is but just to give the murderer's plain unvarnished statement of the motives which prompted him to commit the crime. His alleged madness appears by his last, and presumably true confession, made in the immediate presence of death; to destroy the theory of insanity advanced in his behalf. According to the statement made to his spiritual adviser, the murder was planned five days before its execution, and all in the hope of realizing money enough to purchase

A SUIT OF CLOTHES.

He states that on the evening in question he stimulated for the purpose of succeeding in his hellish designs, unmoved by the qualms of conscience. He says he took a number of drinks at Homestead, and after arriving at Hamnett's, drank some cider to nerve him for the horrid deed. He first killed Bobby Smith and then waited until Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett came home, when he attacked and killed them. His account of this part of the tragedy does not differ materially from that first given. After killing them, he set fire to the house, leaving the little girls sleeping in their beds. As some lingering feelings of humanity still haunted his breast, he relented and

KILLED IDA AND EMMA THROUGH MERCIFUL MOTIVES.

as he did not like to burn them alive. He says the story of the lamp upsetting was all a lie, and he did not know why he concocted it.

After completing the work of destruction, the murderer says he left the house without any particular compunctions of conscience or feelings of horror for the enormity of his offense, but on looking back and seeing the house in flames, terror took possession of him and in an instant he realized the fearful consequences of his crime.

PANIC STRICKEN,

he ran at the top of his speed until exhausted and out of breath, when he stopped and endeavored to take in the situation, at the same time looking in every direction and possessed of the firm conviction that he was followed. At length he became self possessed sufficiently to realize that measures must be taken to provide for safety. According he hastily pulled on a white shirt over his woolen one, and noticing some clots of blood about his person, washed them off and continued his journey into the terrible darkness which lowered around his pathway.

The balance of the story as regards his flight and subsequent capture does not differ materially from what is already known. With regard to his former life he acknowledges that he was a wild reckless boy in his native land, addicted to vice in its multifarious forms, but denies the story of his killing an officer while serving in the Prussian landwehr. He says he got about sixteen dollars for the butchery.

DISPOSITION OF THE BODY.

The murderer's body was last night taken to the office of Dr. Dickson, corner of Penn and Ninth streets, for an autopsy, but as one of the surgeons who had been engaged for the purpose could not see with accuracy at night, the examination was postponed until to-day. Consequently, we are unable to give the phrenological structure of the monster's brain.

HIS LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

Ortwein made two wills, the last, and of course conclusive one, drawn by by one of his counsel, Mr. Luty, contains the following provisions and bequests: He gives to his counsel $100 out of his interest in the family estate in Flein, near Heilbronn, Wurtemburg, Germany. He directs his executor, Frederick Luty, Esq., to surrender his body to the balance of his counsel, giving them power to dispose of it as they may think best. The remainder of his interest in his estate, after his mother's decease is bequeathed to his brothers and sisters share and share alike.

Frederick Luty, Esq., is appointed executor, and the names of A. W. Smith, Warden, and Wm. H. Gang, Deputy Warden of the jail are appended as witnesses.

In a codicil attached to the will, dated February 17th, 1875, the testator revokes the provision of the will made January 25th, giving his body to his counsel, and directs his executor to give his body to Rev F. A. Hertzberger, his spiritual adviser, accompanied with power to make such disposition of said body as may in his judgment seem best for the interest of testator's family and friends. The codicil is witnessed by Algernon Bell and A. W. Smith.

The will will be probated and a certified copy of the document will be forwarded to Germany.

MANSFIELD UNDER WATER.

PROPERTY DESTROYED AND FAMILIES DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOUSES.

The people of Mansfield were aroused Wednesday morning to a sense of danger from a flood in Chartiers creek, which was caused by a sudden breaking up of the ice and the obstruction caused by a mill dam about four miles below the town. The recollection of the terrible flood of last July made many people particularly anxious to get out of the way of the mass of water, from seven to ten feet in height, which threatened destruction to the lower part of the town. The ice broke above the town the previous evening, and gorged at the mouth of Robinson run. After a time the gorge gave way, and a column of water seven feet in height threatened destruction to all who who lived on the flat. At the foot of Broadway another gorge formed, and some sixty families hurriedly left their homes. No lives were lost, but thousands of tons of useless ice were piled up in the streets. The bridge was swept away, and so great was the force of the rushing mass that the centre pier was destroyed. The loss by the destruction of the bridge will reach about $6,000.

(From The Daily Post of Thursday.)

OBITUARY.

DR. A. G. M'CANDLESS.

The sudden and unexpected announcement last evening of the death of one of Pittsburgh's oldest, most prominent and successful practitioners, Dr. A. G. M'Candless, caused general regret to many citizens, among whom few men were better known and respected.

The deceased always looked the picture of health, and bid fair to live to a ripe old age. He was out yesterday, and drove to his friend Dr. Wilson's residence, in Allegheny, where he took dinner. Returning to his home on Centre avenue about the middle of the afternoon, he was, about five o'clock, taken with a severe pain in the breast. He sought relief by lying down on a lounge in his sitting-room, and soon after summoned his family; said he could not live, and died at 8:20, surrounded by his family and a number of friends. His disease was pronounced pneumonia.

The Doctor is the father of Drs. J. Guy and Alexander E. McCandless. He was for twenty years a member of Pittsburgh Councils, and was again elected a member at the recent election. For many years an elder in the Sixth Presbyterian Church; he was widely known as an upright and enterprising citizen, whose death will be widely and deeply regretted.

MR. MICHAEL MESKILL.

The death of this most estimable young man is announced this morning in our obituary columns. He was sick but a few days and his death was quite unexpected. Mr. Meskill was in his thirty second year, and a prominent member of the St. Paul Temperance Society and also of the Sons of St. Joseph.

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, February 25, 1875.

REMARKS—The course of trade since our last has presented no marked features of departures from the state of affairs we have previously noted; for certain articles a fair amount of activity was perceptible; for instance grain and feed was most fancied and trade was moderately active. In groceries the demand continues very light; holders are anxious to realize. Produce—The supply in the market is large and as before noted prices are governed altogether by circumstances. Flour remains dull, the supply on hand being in excess of the demand; holders feel like realizing; it is, however, doubtful whether concessions of favorite brands would be made in order to effect sales. Bacon—Dealers report trade moderately active, there being a good local demand; this, however, has been the situation for some time. The amount of meat in smoke house is large. The arrangements for supplying the market during the heated term is considered ample. Butter—We can report a fair jobbing demand; stocks are accumulating but prices are without change. Apples are held firmly; the bottom was reached some days since. The next movement will be an upward one. Hay—The receipts are increasing but prices are unchanged.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report;

Flour, bbls	1,301	Oats, sks	2,870
Wheat, sks	839	Bacon, pcs	3,650
Butter, pks	62	Apples, bbls	496
Hay, bales	655	Barley, sks	200
Corn; sks	674	Bacon, tcs	58
Potatoes, bush	685	Rye, sks	231

The following are the wholesal prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—The receipts are increasing; the stock in the market is not a large one; if receipts similar to the present continues, stocks will soon accumulate; we note sales at $2, 2 50@3 00 per barrel as per quality.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand was fair and sales regular; a moderate business was transacted at 45, 50@55c per gallon.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We have nothing new to note as relates to prices or demands; sales of the former were made at $2 12@2 25; of the latter $1 04@1 06 per gallon.

ALES—For some time past the market has ruled dull; we have no improvement to note, the scarcity of money being felt by brewers; the card rates are: India ale $11 per barrel; Porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half barrels in proportion.

ASHES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; sales were confined principally to the wants of the home market; prices are unchanged.

BEANS—Remain dull with more sellers than buyers; this has been the situation for some time; sales were made at a variety of prices ranging from $1 70, 2@2 10 per bushel; the latter for navy.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The supply in the market is considered ample for all ordinary purposes, the card rates being maintained; we quote as follows: ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26; 10 lb boxes 40c per lb.

BEESWAX—The demand was only moderate; we quote nominally at 28@31c per lb as per quality.

BROOM CORN—The market was decidedly a firm one, with a good local inquiry; the advance we have before noted has been fully maintained; prices being unaltered we omit them.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market was inactive; the fact is the season is over; there will be occasional sales, but not of any magnitude; we quote nominally at 3@3¼c per lb.

BUTTER—The receipts continue large, with a fair supply on the market; prices are easier; we quote choice roll for table use at 28@30c; good to medium 20@24c, common grades are very dull and are not inquired for.

CRANBERRIES—Are in fair supply; sales were made at a variety of prices as follows: $10, 12@13 50 per bbl, the latter for "Sackett's Belle."

CONCENTRATED LYE—We have no change to record, so far as relates to prices or demands; sales range from $7 50@8 per case.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE—The market was dull, with holders anxious to sell; we quote on the cars delivered here $2 50 per ton.

CHEESE—The market was steady, with a moderate demand for local purposes; the present rates are: New York Goshen 17@17½c; Ohio do 16@16½c; Sweitzer 16@17c.

CANNED FRUIT—Dealers report a steady trade demand; we quote tomatoes, 3 lb cans, $1 75@2; peaches, 3 lb cans, $3 50; corn, 2 lb cans, $2 60 per dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote apples at 7@8c; blackberries 10@11c per lb, and peaches halves at 8@9c per lb.

DRESSED HOGS—Season about over; we quote nominally at 8@9c per lb.

EGGS—Are firm at 35@36c per dozen for fresh lots.

FLOUR—Dealers generally report a dull market, with holders generally anxious to realize. The rates are: Choice brands white winter wheat $6@6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter $5 75@6. Rye flour $5 75. Graham flour $5 75 Oat meal $7 50@8. Corn meal $3 40@3 70.

GROCERIES—Trade continues dull in all its various departments; buyers are still purchasing very sparingly, merely to meet their current wants; an early improvement is among the things that is looked for and it will be very acceptable when it comes. The following are the current rates:

Green Coffees—Fancy 24½c; choice 23½c; prime 22c; good 20c; Java 33c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 28c; Rio in bulk, 27½c; Java in papers, 41c; Java in bulk, 40½c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 10¼c; Standard B 10¼c; Standard extra C 10c; Standard hards 11¼c; Franklin extra C 9¼c; American extra C 9c; New Orleans 8@9¼c; cut loaf 11¾c; crushed 11c; powdered 11c; granulated 11c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 8¼@8½c per lb; Patna 7½@8c; Rangood, 7¼@7½c

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½@18¾c per lb; Cassia 40@45c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 26@27c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 72c; prime 70c; good 68c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@60c.

Raisins—Layers $3 25 per box; valentia 12c per lb; currants 7½c per lb; prunes 10@11c per lb.

Starch—Common 5¼c; silver gloss 9¾c; corn 10¾c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18c; stearine 15c.

Fish—Were in fair demand; leading leading dealers are well supplied. The card rates are as follows: No 1 extra mess mackerel per lb $25; No 1 mess $28; Extra No 1 shore $20; Extra No 1 bay $15; No 1 bay $14; Extra No 2 $14; No 2 bay $12; New No 3 $11; George's codfish medium, per 100 $6; Large do per 100 $6 50; Boneless codfish per lb 8c; White fish per half bbl $6 50; Lake herring do $4 87; Labrador herring per bbl $8 75@9 00; Round do $6 75@7 00.

GRAIN—Dealers report a moderately active market. The receipts continue light, but are increasing. The current rates are: Wheat—choice Kentucky white $1 30@1 35 per bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 23; amber do $1 18@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 15@116. Corn—The demand was active for ear; an advance was demanded; we quote prime yellow year at 76@78c; mixed 74@75c; shelled is held firmly at 75c for high mixed and yellow; 73@74c for low mixed. Oats are steady at 65@66c for white, 63@64c for mixed. Rye and barley—Prices too unsettled to quote; we omit them.

HAY—The receipts were steady, with a fair supply in the market. Prices have undergone no quotable change for some days; baled sold at various prices, ranging from $17@18@22 per ton.

MILL FEED—Market very firm. The rates are: Bran $1 20@1 25 per cwt.; shorts $1 25@1 35 per cwt.; middlings $1 45@1 55; chopped feed $1 55@1 65; oat meal $1 90@2 00 per cwt.

HOMINY—Steady, with sales at $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

POTATOES—The receipts are on the increase, the stock in first hands being reduced. We quote prime peachblows from store at 95c@$1 00; medium grades 80@90c.

POULTRY—There is a fair supply in the market, and prices steady. Dressed chickens 14@15c; turkeys 17@18c per lb.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The market was steady, with a fair demand. The card rates are: Hams 13½c; shoulders 8¼@9¼c; rib sides 11½c; clear rib 11¾; clear 12c; breakfast bacon 13½c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues $7 per dozen; mess pork $20@20 50 per bbl; ham sausages 10c; pigs feet, ½ bbls $4; kegs $2. Lard—Held firmly; tierces 14½c; ½ bbls 15c; do in 3 lb caddies 17¼c; do 5 lb 17c; do 3 lb pails 17¾c; do 5 lb 17½c; do 6 lb 17c.

SEEDS—Clover in moderate demand. Market steady. We quote at $6 50@6 75. Timothy $2 90@3 00. Flax seed scarce; prices nominal.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 extra at $1 10@1 12½.

TALLOW—Sales of choice at 8@8½c; medium 7¼@7¾c.

RYE—Steady at 2¼@3c per lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, February 25, 1875.

REMARKS—Trade in the petroleum market continues quiet. Transactions are limited and prices continue steady, crude being almost entirely unchanged, while the Eastern markets for refined are a little firmer.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at $1 45@1 47½; Union do $1 42½@1 45; Penna do $1 40@1 42½; immediate shipment $1 62½@1 1 65; sales are rather limited, only 16,500 bbls at Parkers and 3,700 bbls at other points in the oil regions.

REFINED.

The market for refined presents little of interest, refiners here making no effort to press business. We quote at 11½@11¾c for standard white on the cars.

NEW YORK.

Refined is quoted at 14¼c for prompt delivery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Spot refined is quoted at 14@14¼c; last half of March 14½c.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, February 24.—The Courier says: The market was exceedingly quiet during the day. The transactions were light. Developements at the front are looked for with a great deal of anxiety. United at wells opened at $1 51½ and closed at $1 48¾.

Sales were reported at

UPPER ROAD.

1,500 bbls spot	1 65
400 bbls spot	1 67½

OIL CITY.

800 bbls spot	1 65
1,000 bbls spot	1 67½

RIVER DISTRICTS.

2,000	bbls United at wells	1 51¾
2,500	bbls " "	1 50
2,000	bbls " "	1 48¾
1,000	bbls Union at wells	1 48¾
1,000	bbls Penn'a Trans	1 47¼
1,000	bbls Karns'	1 25½
2,000	bbls immediate shipment	1 62½
1,500	bbls " "	1 65
2,500	bbls " "	1 61¼

NEW YORK, February 24.—Closing of the 20th: Petroleum—Prices are again held higher but nominal market; crude in bulk is quoted at @7¾c; refined at 14½c asked; cases at 18¾@19¼c for shipment; naphtha at 10c for Philadelphia delivery; refined is nominal at 13@14¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.—Market quiet but firm; S. W. 14@14¼c; crude 5¾c; cases 18½c; no sales; futures March, last half 14½c.

TITUSVILE, February 24.—Market very quiet and quotations are entirely nominal and weak at $1 65.

OIL CITY, February 24.—Market firm at $1 70.

ROUSEVILLE, February 23.—Market firm with no business; held at $1 70.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 23.—quiet but firm at $1 55@1 60.

TIDIOUTE, February 24.—Market quiet at $1 35 at wells.

PARKERS, February 24.—United $1 45@1 46½; immediate shipment $1 62½@1 65. Market conglomerated.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1875.

CATTLE.

The market was a little better supplied with cattle this week than it was last week, there being 30 more cows for sale. The run was light until Wednesday, when the arrivals were unusually heavy for that day, some trains having been detained more than a day by smash-ups on the railroad. Trade opened dull on Monday and continued so until the arrival of the Philadelphia and York buyers on Wednesday morning when it turned quite brisk and sales were freely made at about last week's quotations. The quality of the stock in the market was generally good, there being but few cars of poor cattle and stockers.

The following were the current rates:

PRICES.

Choice 1,400 lbs	$6 87	@7 12
Choice 1,300 lbs	6 62	@6 75
Choice 1,200 lbs	6 12½	@6 37
Choice 1,100 lbs	5 37½	@5 70
Choice 1,000 lbs	4 87½	@5 00

HOGS.

Since our last report hogs took a sudden jump up and prices were higher than they have been for three years. The heavy advance was made on the best Philadelphia hogs, which sold at 8½c on Monday and Tuesday. Last week we quoted this class of hogs at $7 90 so that the advance was 60c per 100 lbs. This was caused by the roads in the country being frozen up so that heavy hogs could not be driven without risk of crippling and this made the supply short on the market. Light hogs were in much better supply, so that the advance on that class was very small. At present, prices are down to about 10@15c per 100 lb on Philadelphia with prospects of them remaining so as there are a good many on the road.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Best Philadelphia	$8 25	@8 40
Best Baltimore	7 00	@7 10
Yorkers	6 80	@6 90

SHEEP.

There was a much heavier run of sheep this week than last, but not too many for the demand. Prices remained firm at our last quotations.

We quote as follows.

PRICES.

Extra 1,200 to 1,300	$7 00	
Prime 100 lbs	6 50	
Good 99 to 95 lbs	6 12	@6 25
Fair 75 to 80 lbs	4 75	@5 25

The arrivals were 322 cars of cattle, 162 cars of hogs and 97 cars of sheep. Cattle sales were 2,049 head.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1875.

CATTLE.

The receipts are considerably increased over last week, but none excessively large. During the early part of the market prices were tolerably well sustained, and a large share of the offerings were sold at very nearly last week's prices. There were more cattle in the pens unsold than usual at noon, however, and on these, concessions were made in order to close out the stock. The market felt the increased receipts somewhat, as the demand was not sharp, and at the close sales were as we have said, made at slight concessions on last week's prices. The market closed rather slow, any stock left over would be driven to the Central stock yards.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Choice 1,400 lbs	7 10	@7 30
Prime 1,200 lb@1,300 lbs	6 50	@6 75
Common to medium	5 75	@6 25
Bulls, old cows, etc	5 00	@6 00
Very common stock	3 00	@4 00

HOGS.

The market for hogs was not particularly active. This, however, is no unusual occurrence at these yards. The demand was sufficiently strong to take up all the offerings. A slight increase in last week's receipts.

Following are the rates:

PRICES.

Prime fat hogs	$7 50	@7 75
Common to fair	6 75	@7 25

SHEEP.

The market contained an ample supply. The demand was an average one. The result was the pens were pretty well cleaned up by noon. The range of prices are as follows.

PRICES.

Prime to extra	$6 50	@6 90
Medium to good	5 50	@6 00
Common per head	2 00	@2 50

FRESH COWS.

The number on sale was the largest we have had for some time, which may be attributed to the change in the weather, and then the country roads were more favorable for driving. Following sales were reported: H. Nagle, 4 for $225; P. Sheitmantle, 3 at $42 each; James shaw, 1 for $45; Norris & McMillan, 1 for $48; M. A. Reed, one for $52½; there were some others, but we failed to obtain particulars.

VEAL CALVES.

Market for this class of stock continues quiet and unchanged; quotable at 6@7c per lb, according to quality.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, February 24.—5 P.M.—Consols 93@93¼; 5-20s '65, 107¾; do '67, 107½; 10-40s, 102¾; new 5s 103; New York Central 92; Erie 24¼@25½; preferred 42.

Tallow 39s 6d.

PARIS, February 24.—Rentes 64 francs 70 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 24, —Cotton active; middling upland 7¾; Orleans 8@8¼; sales of 20,000 bales, including 5,000 bales speculation and export and 11,600 bales American. Breadstuffs quiet. Shoulders 33s 6d. Hams l. c. 52s.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, February 24.—Cotton dull at 16@16¾c; net receipts 569 bales; gross 2,554 bales; futures closed firm; sales 37,400 bales; February 15 31-32c, March 15 15-16c; April 16 11-32@16¾c; May 16 11-16@16 23-32c; June, 17c; July 17¼c; August 17¾c; September 16¾c. Flour less active; receipts 14,000 bbls; superfine western and State $4 25@4 30; common to good $4 60@4 65; white wheat extra $5 35@6; extra Ohio $4 75@5 50; St. Louis $4 85@8. Rye flour quiet at $4@5 10. Corn meal quiet. Wheat in moderate demand; receipts 80,000 bush; No 1 spring $1 15@1 19; No 3 do $1 05@1 07; No 2 Milwaukee $1 08@1 10½; winter red western $1 22@1 25. Rye dull at 84c. Barley dull at $1 40. Malt heavy. Corn lower; receipts 187,000 bush. mixed western 82½@83½c; yellow 83@83½c. Oats opened dull and closed steady; receipts 77,000 bush; mixed western 66@69c; white 58@70c. Hay steady and unchanged. Coffee lower at 16@18½c. Sugar firm; extra to good 7¾@7¾c; prime 8c. Molasses unchanged. Petroleum firm; refined 14¾@14¾c; crude 7½c. Rosin $2 05@2 10. Turpentine lower at 36c. Eggs heavy at 28@30c. Pork steady at $19 50. Dressed hogs lower at 8¼@9¾c. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; middles firm; long clear 10¼c; short clear 10¾@10¾c. Lard lower at $13 50. Butter—Prime steady; common dull; western 15@24c. Cheese firm at 10@16½c. Whisky irregular and unsettled at $106½@1 08. Cloverseed dull.

Dry Goods.

Business was moderately active with commission houses, and staple cotton goods, prints, ginghams, dress goods and hosiery were destributed in fair amounts. Cotton goods firm at unchanged prices. Woolen goods generally quiet and firm. Washington prints open at 9@9½c. Manchester prints will be advanced to-morrow to 9½c. Foreign goods quiet, but ribbons and millinery silks are selling freely at auction.

Wool.

BOSTON, February 24.—Wool was in fair demand. Prices are quite steady. Stocks in the hands of manufacturers are are quite small, with a better demand at more remunerative prices. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, X and XX, at 53@55½c; Wisconsin and Michigan at 49@52½c; choice medium and No. 1 Michigan at 53@55c; combing and delaine at 59@65c; pulled wool at 43@57c for super and extra. Good demand for supers worth about 50c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 24.—Flour—demand good at full prices. Wheat dull and declined; No. 1 spring 80c; No 2, 84c spot; 84½c bid seller March; 85¾@85¼c seller April; 89½c seller May; No 3, 80¼c. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed 63½c spot; 63¼c bid seller March; 64¾c bid seller April; 70¾c seller May; rejected 63c. Oats dull; No 2 53c spot; 52½c@52¾c seller March; 53c seller April. Rye dull and nominal; No 1, 98½@99½c. Barley firm and unchanged. Dressed hogs steady; light at $7 50@7 65. Pork dull and lower at $18 spot; $18 32½@18 35 seller April. Lard dull and lower at $13 20 spot; $13 35@13 37½ seller April. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand and unchanged. Whisky active and closed at $1 06. On the call Board in the afternoon wheat was higher; 84@85c seller March; 85¾@85¾c seller April. Corn and oats unchanged. Pork weak; $18 seller March. Lard unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.—Flour in good demand; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $4 84@5 50; Indiana and Ohio do $5 25@5 75. Wheat firm; red $1 19@1 20; amber $1 26. Rye 95c. Corn advancing; yellow 80@81c; western mixed 79c. Oats active; white 67@69c. Barley nominally at $1 40@1 45. Pork steady at $19 50@20 00. Lard steady at 12¼@14½c. Petroleum nominal, refined 14@14½c; crude 10@10¼c in bbls; 6¾c bulk. Whisky quiet at $1 08. Clover seed in good demand at $10 50@10 75. Butter quiet; choice rolls 25@27c. Cheese firm at 16¾@17c. Eggs declining; western 33@40c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—Flour, wheat, rye and barley unchanged. Cotton steady at 15¼c. Linseed oil firm at 82c. Eggs firm at 23@25c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Pork dull at $18 75 spot or seller March. Lard dull and nominal; steam $13 40@13 50; kettle $14. Bulk meats dull: shoulders 6¾@6¾c; clear rib 9¾@9¾c; clear 10¼@10½c. Bacon dull at at 7¾, 8, 10¾@11¼c. Whisky active at $1 07. Hogs steady; common $6 25@6 36½; fair to medium $6 60@6 80.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 24.—Cotton firm at 13¾@15¼c. Flour, wheat, rye and barley unchanged. Corn firm at 64½@65c. Oats easier at 55½@56c. Whisky firmer at $1 07. Pork dull and nominal at $18 50. Dry salt and bacon nominally unchanged. Lard lower at 13¼c. Hogs firm; Yorkers $5 50@6 25. Cattle steady; common natives $4 50@4 75.

Toledo

TOLEDO, February 24.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Wabash, $1 15; No. 1 white Michigan $1 10; amber $1 06½; No. 1 red $1 11¼; No. 3 do $1 01. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 68¾c; seller, May, 64½c; low mixed 68c. Oats dull; No. 2, 58c; Michigan 58½c; white 59c. Clover seed nominal.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 red $1 17½; red Pennsylvania $1 19@1 20. Corn quiet; western mixed 80c. Oats quiet; white 67@68c; western mixed 65@56c. Rye firm at $1 02. Hay quiet and unchanged. Provisions steady and unchanged. Butter weak; western tubs 24@30c; rolls 22@28. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet at 18c. Whisky firm and held at $1 10@1 12.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 24.—Cotton firm at 15¼c. Flour, wheat and rye quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 68@70c. Oats firm at 62@64c. Pork $20. Bacon shoulders 8½@8¾c; clear rib 11¾c; clear 14c. Sugar cured hams 13c. Lard 14@15½c. Whisky firmer at $1 07.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 24.—Flour held firmly. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee 90¼c; No. 2 do 85¼c. Oats steady and in fair demand; No. 2 in store 54c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed in store, fresh, 63½c. Rye less firm; No. 1 in store $1 00. Barley firmer; No. 2 in store $1 11@1 11½; seller March $1 10; No. 3 $1 01.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., February 24.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn and oats firm and unchanged. Petroleum firm; S. W. 11¾c; Ohio State test 12½c; small lots 1 to 2c higher.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 24.—Flour quiet at $5@5 50. Wheat firm; extra $1 11½; No 1 $1 10¼; amber $1 07¼. Corn quiet at 69½c. Oats qui